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25 April 1983

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MALAYSIA OFFERS TO HELP TRAIN BRUNEI OFFICERS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Mar 83 p 15

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Tues.--The Malaysian Prime Minister yesterday pledged to increase cooperation with Brunei and offered to train more of Brunei's officials in administrative, educational, agricultural, military and police matters.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad made the offer in talks with Sultan Sir Hassanah Bolkiah, Seri Begawan Sir Omar Saifuddin, Perdana Wazir Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah and Acting Mentri Besar Behn Datuk Abdul Aziz Omar.

Dr Mahathir is on a two-day visit to Brunei, which is due to gain independence at the end of the year.

"Dr Mahathir pledged Malaysia's fullest cooperation in providing training in administration, military, police, education, agriculture and others," said Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Tan Sri Zakaria Ali after the talks.

He said it was up to Brunei to identify the areas of cooperation.

Tan Sri Zakaria explained that increased cooperation meant the stepping up of some training programmes.

Accompanied

He said some Brunei officials were already on attachment with the Foreign Ministry. "Some have even joined Malaysian delegations on missions abroad."

Among those present during the talks were Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Tan Sri Zakaria, Armed Forces Chief Gen Tan Sri Ghazali Mohamed Seth and Deputy Inspector-General of the Police Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Osman.

Dr Mahathir arrived here yesterday accompanied by Datin Seri Dr Siti Hamah and Malaysian officials.

He was welcomed at Brunei international airport by the Perdana Wazir Pengiran, the Acting Mentri Besar, the British High Commissioner to Brunei, Mr A. C. Watson, and senior government officials.

At his meeting with Dr Mahathir, the Sultan expressed his appreciation of Malaysia's willingness to provide training facilities for Brunei students and officials.

Malaysian officials will hold talks with their Brunei counterparts today.

One of the subjects expected to be discussed is the proposed increase in frequency of MAS and Royal Brunei Airlines flights between the two countries.

CSO: 4200/509

## BRIEFS

NON-CITIZENS ALLOWED TO STAY--Bandar Seri Begawan, Sat.--The government of the small sultanate of Brunei has assured its non-citizens that they would not be asked to leave the country when it gained its independence from Britain at the end of this year. But the Director of Information, Mr Awang Badaruddin Haji Othman, said yesterday the British protectorate would not be able to automatically offer citizenship to the non-citizens, who are mostly Chinese. "The people must follow procedures laid down by the Brunei Nationality Enactment of 1961 in the acquisition of citizenship," he told Chinese residents at Seria. Citizenship requirements, amended shortly after an abortive rebellion in the 1960,s include the ability to speak Malay. Mr Awang Badaruddin said the strict requirements were necessary to ensure that citizens were loyal to the state and accepted Brunei's Islamic lifestyle. "It is not right that people who cannot follow Brunei's Islamic lifestyle should be made citizens," he said. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Mar 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/509

## REPORT ON VICE PRESIDENT MALIK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

### Members of Entourage

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] On Tuesday morning [8 February] Vice President and Mrs Nelly Adam Malik arrived in Tokyo en route to Pyongyang to pay a 6-day official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) from 9 to 14 February.

The vice president and his party will stay in Tokyo for a day and a night and will depart on Wednesday from Narita International Airport in Tokyo on a direct flight to Pyongyang.

On his official visit to North Korea the vice president will be accompanied by Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro and his wife; A. Djumiril, director general for protocol and consular affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department; Mr. Satari, director of the Asia-Pacific Section of the Foreign Affairs Department; H. Serbi Salim, secretary to the vice president, and his wife; and Sudarmo Martonegoro, chief of the secretariat of the Overseas Economic Relations Directorate General (HELN).

Also listed in the vice president's official party is R. Junjuman Kusumahardja, ambassador to North Korea, and his wife. E. Ch. Simanjuntak, executive director of P.T. Cipta Karya, is also a member of the group.

During the visit to North Korea, the vice president will hold a discussion with Vice President Pak Song-Ch'ol. The Korean vice president will also host an evening reception honoring the Indonesian vice president and Mrs Malik.

On the 5th day of the visit to North Korea the vice president will tour the Hamgyong industrial area, the Ryongson machinery plant and a film studio in Pyongyang where the vice president will hold an informal meeting with North Korean artists.

As planned, the vice president will leave North Korea on 14 February and, after spending the night in Hong Kong, will return to Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon, 15 February.

## Pak, Malik Speeches

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Vice President Adam Malik will pay a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang, North Korea, this morning.

On Wednesday evening [9 February] the vice president, Mrs Malik and their party attended an evening banquet hosted by Pak Song-ch'ol, a vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The banquet was held at the People's Palace in Pyongyang. The guests were entertained with a program of songs sung by a chorus and famous North Korean singers such as Kim Ch'ol-ho and Yun Chun-sil. The program included the songs, "Merah Putih," "Dari Sabang Sampai Merauke," "Hallo, Hallo Bandung" which considerably warmed the Indonesians who had experienced the -17° Celsius outside temperature that Wednesday evening.

Following is a report by KOMPAS newsman August Parengkuan from Pyongyang.

In his welcoming address at the banquet, Vice President Pak expressed his joy at the great progress made by the people and government of Indonesia in achieving integration, unity, and national peace based on Pancasila [Five pillars, ideological basis of the Indonesian state] and in carrying out REPELITA III [Third 5-Year Economic Development Plan] under the leadership of President Suharto. He wished them even greater success in their efforts toward national development and prosperity.

The vice president said the Indonesian government's efforts toward maintaining the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and toward maintaining peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia were a positive contribution to strengthening and encouraging the Nonaligned Movement and peace and security in Asia.

He stressed that in the future the Korean people would increase cooperative relations with the Indonesian people with the same goal of maintaining sovereignty, independence and the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

In his response, Vice President Adam Malik expressed his desire for closer relations between the two countries. He reminded his audience that the Indonesian Government conducts its foreign policy on the basis of Pancasila which aspires to peace among countries based on mutual respect. He mentioned similarities between the two countries, that is, both have been colonized and have struggled to liberate themselves from colonial domination. He said Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, wanted to work together with other nations to strengthen world peace which apparently is still far from fact.

Before the banquet, the vice president paid a courtesy call on the vice president of the Korean Democratic Republic. Both vice presidents were accompanied



by their wives. Mementoes were exchanged during that ceremony. Vice President Malik presented Pak Song-ch'ol with a stuffed bird of paradise, a book dedicated to the republic as well as a tea service handcrafted in silver in Yogyakarta. His host presented him with, among other things, a Korean painting.

The vice president and Mrs Malik arrived in Pyongyang at 12:15 in the afternoon, local time, on 9 February, when the temperature was -6° Celcius with snow falling heavily. He was received with a state ceremony during which two large photographs of President Suharto and President Kim Il-song were displayed.

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and North Korea were opened for the first time in April 1964, and trade agreements between the two countries were signed in Jakarta on 15 November 1963. To date the North Korean Government has imported 10,000 tons of sponge steel from the P.T. Krakatau Steel Company. It buys Indonesian rubber and sponge steel to support its industries. The North Koreans are negotiating the sale to Indonesia of zinc, chemicals, steel plates, and machinery, among other things.

#### Meeting With Kim Delayed

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The meeting between DPRK's President Kim Il-song and Vice President Adam Malik did not take place yesterday as had been announced earlier. On Tuesday [8 February] it had been announced that Vice President Malik would be received by President Kim on Wednesday. Reporters were reminded not to use flash bulbs in taking photographs at that meeting since the 76-year-old president's eyes were bothered by the light from the bulbs.

Following is the report of KOMPAS newsman August Parengkuan from Pyongyang.

"We have been promised a meeting with President Kim Il-song, and we are just waiting for a time to be set for it. I was informed that a meeting would be held," Vice President Malik told newsmen.

"I have asked them to arrange a meeting quickly since I have a letter (from President Suharto--editor) for the president," Adam Malik added in reply to a newsman's query about the meeting held between the Indonesian delegation and the North Korean delegation which took place at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang yesterday. No definite word had been received about holding the meeting even as of Thursday evening.

The vice president's activities yesterday included a visit to the Pyongyang tower and the Victory Gate. On Thursday evening he watched a theater performance along with model workers, managers and party members as well as the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.



## Kim, Malik Meeting

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

**[Excerpts]** Vice President Adam Malik had a half-hour talk with DPRK President Kim Il-song at the People's Hall yesterday. The program continued with lunch and a mutual exchange of mementoes. Following is a report by KOMPAS newsman August Parengkuan from Pyongyang.

Vice President Malik was not prepared to say anything to newsmen when asked about what was discussed during his meeting with President Kim.

The vice president was accompanied to the meeting by Agriculture Minister Soedarsono; Satari, director of the Asia-Pacific Section of the Foreign Affairs Department; and H. Ferdi Salim, secretary to the vice president, among others. The DPRK delegation, headed by President Kim Il-song, included Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol and the foreign minister. At the meeting the vice president gave President Suharto's letter to Kim Il-song.

Hearty laughter was heard on all sides as the delegation entered the People's Hall and exchanged greetings with Kim Il-song. President Kim appears to have a very good sense of humor. He, moreover, invited Vice President Malik and his party to have their pictures taken with him before the official talks began.

As President Kim invited his guests to be seated, he said he was feeling fine.

"This is my second visit to your country and we all are 9 years older since my previous visit," Vice President Malik told President Kim Il-song who then asked, "Did you visit Korea in 1974?"

**[Adam Malik]** Yes, and I was taken to the northern part of your country.

**[Kim Il-song]** I forgot. It was summer then, but it is winter now and it is very cold here (the outside temperature was -17° Celsius). You haven't caught cold, have you?

**[Adam Malik]** Even though it is winter, the atmosphere here is warm (Kim and the two delegations laugh), so we are happy.

**[Kim Il-song]** I want to cordially welcome you to our country and state. I also cordially welcome your entire party. President Suharto is well?

**[Adam Malik]** Bapak President Suharto is hale and hearty. He sends you his greetings, and he truly was very glad that I was able to visit Korea as his representative and as a representative of the Indonesian people and country.

**[Kim Il-song]** Thank you.

Adam Malik Speaking for the members of the Indonesian delegation and their wives (Mrs Adam Malik, Mrs Ferdi Salim, Mrs Djundjuran), I would like to express our thousand thanks for the opportunity of visiting your country and meeting with you.

After lunch and the exchange of mementoes, the vice president was heard to say on parting, "I hope we meet again in Indonesia." President Kim said he hoped President Suharto would be able to visit Korea.

Kim Il-song presented Vice President Malik with a ceramic vase, a sculpture carved out of giok stone, a tea service consisting of a teapot and cups also made of giok stone, a record of Korean songs and a photo album.

Vice President Malik gave him a Jepara carving, a length of traditionally embroidered lampung cloth, a book on Adam Malik's struggle, a book on Adam Malik's ceramic collection, and a book on Adam Malik's icon collection.

#### Comments on Reunification

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 83 p 12

Excerpts Efforts to unite Korea can only be made when there are no more foreign troops in the country, Vice President Adam Malik said during a luncheon held by the Hamgyong Province People's Committee, south of Pyongyang, on Saturday afternoon [2 February].

While in that province, the vice president observed the Ryongsong machinery plant and the Vinalon "8 February" textile plant complex. Following is a report by KOMPAS newsman August Parengkuan from Pyongyang.

On his visit to this industrial city, the vice president was accompanied by Mrs Malik, Agriculture Minister Soedarsono, Satari, director of the Asia-Pacific Section of the Foreign Affairs Department, and others. They were welcomed by Kim Hyong-dong, the provincial governor, and members of the People's Committee.

"We are fully aware," Vice President Malik said during that luncheon meeting, "that the primary concern of the Korean people at this time is the reunification of their homeland. Because of Indonesia's experience with separation, the Indonesian people not only understand but also sympathize with the broken up countries of this world and with other peoples who face the problem of separation. On this occasion I would like to note the concern of the Indonesian people for the Korean people who are now struggling to reunite their homeland on the Korean Peninsula. We will always support any peaceful effort toward reunification, to which both sides agree and which is attempted without outside interference."

Speaking off the cuff, the vice president said, "Yesterday (Friday) I spoke with President Kim Il-song. I spoke out on the Indonesian people's experience saying that if the enemy is in our home, of course, we cannot negotiate.

If foreigners are stationed in our country, we cannot negotiate. Therefore, it is up to the Korean people to determine what is best for them."

In his welcoming address, the chairman of the Hamgyong Province People's Committee said he hoped even greater success would be achieved in carrying out Indonesia's Third 5-Year Economic development plan, which involves the development of the industrial and agricultural sectors, to create a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution under the leadership of President Suharto. He also criticized the combined United States, South Korean, and Japanese military exercise called "Team Spirit 83" being held in South Korea.

The textile plant observed by the vice president yesterday is a plant that processes stones chemically into textiles. Vice President Malik was accompanied by Pak Song-ch'ol, a DPRK vice president, during his visit to Hamgyong Province.

As planned, on Sunday afternoon Vice President and Mrs Malik and their party will meet with Indonesians stationed in the DPRK and will have lunch with them. As noted, there are more people in the vice president's party than there are Indonesians in North Korea. This differs from the situation in other countries. All Indonesians here are Indonesian Embassy personnel. Non-embassy personnel are included among Indonesians living in other countries. The only Indonesians in North Korea are those that serve in the embassy. There are 28 persons here, including children.

#### Impressions of Trip

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

Excerpt Vice President Malik said he was very impressed with the way equalization had been carried out in the DPRK. "What the Koreans have done for equalization we must do in Indonesia with Pancasila as our guide," the Indonesian vice president said by way of giving his impressions of the official trip to the DPRK which ended today, Monday. Following is a report by KOMPAS newsman August Parengkuan from Pyongyang as of yesterday.

Speaking with newsmen at the Wisma Indonesia in Pyongyang before meeting with Indonesians, the vice president pointed out that "we respect Koreans for their ability to mobilize all available potential from the beginning of their struggle for independence up to the present time and thus there is equalization. Equalization has been carried out but it is still at a modest level."

What the vice president meant was, for instance, that the people still have no luxurious or splendid homes but they do have homes. They have modest homes and their wages which are 90 won per month (official exchange--\$1=2 won) can cover the rent for these homes.

According to a KOMPAS survey, the lowest wages for workers are 90 won. Only 5 percent of their wages need be expended for a house including electricity, water and similar necessities. Other than food, everything is very

inexpensive. DPRK citizens need spend no money for schooling or lectures, medical treatment, and once a year a worker and his family receive 1 month's leave at state expense.

According to Adam Malik, speaking about equalization, what is important now is that the people at the lowest level feel they have gained something from independence. However, he reminded us also, the people work very hard. This convinced him that working hard was not just a slogan but was the practice. And the DPRK really uses its own domestic potential to develop Korea.

Touching on bilateral relations between Indonesia and the DPRK at the economic level, the vice president said not much can be expected. "Their potential is very limited," the vice president remarked, "but we know that they need goods they cannot produce themselves such as rubber, coffee, quinine and some chemicals. These we have but this must still be negotiated. President Kim offered a barter system but we have abandoned this system," the vice president added. Indonesia buys fertilizer from the DPRK.

Asked whether the question of Sihanouk attending the Nonaligned summit conference was touched on during the meeting with President Kim Il-song, the vice president explained that the DPRK, like Indonesia, would like Sihanouk to attend. "But let us not be too stubborn about this lest the session falls victim to the Sihanouk question. Other problems still exist," the vice president said.

Asked whether their discussion touched on China and its relations with Indonesia, Adam Malik said no mention was made of this at all. Kim also did not want to talk about Moscow. He appears to be very cautious about this and Korea (DPRK) at this time, of course, does not want to be drawn to Beijing, the United States, or to Moscow. The president really tries to be nonaligned, the vice president said continuing, but Pak Harto (the Indonesian president) is worshiped by him beyond belief. If Pak Harto heard how he (Kim Il-song) worships him, he would say, "You are too kind."

Regarding the possibility of some PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] fugitives living in the DPRK, Adam Malik said there are none. "I asked but their side (the DPRK) said they have gone to Europe."

Queried about his "strong" speech on the reunification of Korea, the vice president explained that he had only conveyed our historical experience. During the revolutionary period when negotiations were being conducted with "the Netherlands, Indonesia established the condition that the Netherlands must first withdraw," Therefore Yogyakarta was vacated. It was only then that we negotiated with the United Nations. That was our experience. The Korean people must set their own terms. This was our experience but we did not want unification to come about through force," Adam Malik said.

In the meeting with Indonesians, all of whom were embassy employees, the vice president reminded them that they should take a more active role in gathering information about Korea and in offering information on Indonesia.

"Let's not just spend our time waiting around from month to month, accepting our salaries until the end of our assignments. If you do this, our country is the loser by sending our brothers here," the vice president said. We must be more active in mixing with and studying the people. In this way we can get to know the people and their aspirations so that embassy personnel will not depend solely on official figures available but will be able to check and recheck a situation. "Also we should not depend solely on Korean publications or magazines when we must provide the government with information," the vice president stated firmly.

He said wives of embassy staff members should also take an active part in mixing with the people because this is very helpful to their husbands' assignment and also to the government. Wives could thus obtain information which they could pass on to their husbands.

On Sunday morning Vice President Malik toured a film studio in Pyongyang which covered 100 hectares.

After the ceremony the vice president toured the subway (metro) in Pyongyang.

The vice president and his party left Pyongyang on Monday morning.

#### Flight Arrangements

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Feb 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Another story apparently lies behind the travel plans of Vice President Malik for his visit to North Korea.

Departure was delayed at Marita Airport because the aircraft on its route to Korea had to fly over Soviet territory while Japan did not want to clear the aircraft if it flew directly to North Korea from Tokyo. Seoul had no objection to the party stopping in South Korea en route to Pyongyang but Pyongyang objected to the flight going through Seoul.

According to KOMPAS reporter August Parengkuan in Pyongyang, Vice President Malik provided newsmen with information on the matter in Pyongyang on Sunday afternoon [13 February]. "We don't usually go to North Korea so various things had to be settled at home," the vice president said. "To get there, we wanted to go to Korea via Tokyo. At that time the Japanese objected because they have no relations with North Korea and according to the Japanese one usually did not go to North Korea directly from Japan."

According to the vice president, this meant Japan raised objections. "So, I said, if this is the usual procedure for Japan, we won't ask them to do this for us again. We will fly via Moscow, but because we sought a shorter route, we again asked permission to fly via Tokyo. We received permission to do so at the last moment." (The vice president and his party left our homeland on Monday evening, 7 February, arriving in Tokyo on Tuesday, 8 February, and departing for Pyongyang on 9 February.)



According to the vice president, the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta said they could not make contact between Tokyo and Pyongyang. "So, we said 'good' and we will contact the Soviet side. We then asked permission of the Soviet Union and our military attache in Moscow was also in Pyongyang," the vice president said. The Indonesian Air Force Boeing 707, piloted by Titular Colonel Pilot Airifin flew over Khabarovsk in Soviet territory from Japan prior to entering DPRK territory.

In Jakarta, the Soviet side said they would ask two Russians to accompany the flight from Tokyo to Pyongyang because the flight would be routed over Soviet territory. When Vice President Malik met the Soviet ambassador at a reception in Jakarta prior to leaving for North Korea, Ambassador Ivan Shpedko told him, "Everything is arranged; here is no problem."

However when the vice president's aircraft was about to depart from Tokyo, two Russians appeared at Narita Airport. They wanted to accompany that flight. "Apparently on instructions from Moscow, they tried to board the plane again," Adam Malik said.

They tried to board the plane at Narita. "If we had not faced them 'firmly,' they would have tried to board the plane. Well, this would have been customary in the future," he said.

The aircraft was delayed for 1/2 hour in departing from Narita. The vice president said the two Russians who wanted to board the plane received instructions to accompany the flight to Pyongyang since the plane would fly over Soviet air space. "But I said we would not accept this because the vice president's aircraft is not a commercial aircraft. Finally they understood," Malik said.

After the vice president responded in this fashion, the Russians still asked whether the aircraft in which the vice president's party were passengers had been given clearance. Malik replied that clearance has been obtained in Indonesia. "Yet, they continued to try to board, but I kept saying they could not. Therefore they wanted to make a protest or shoot, yes, shoot. But this was not possible because a clearance had been obtained in Jakarta," the vice president said.

Meanwhile the Soviet Government also gave permission for the aircraft to fly over Soviet territory for the return trip via Hongkong.

6804

CSO: 4213/48

# PLO DENIED PERMISSION TO OPEN LOCAL OFFICE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The Indonesian government has given the PLO its reasons for not permitting them to open an office in Indonesia. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told this to the Indonesian Islamic Scholars Council Friday evening in Mesjid Istiqlal auditorium.

At the meeting, Lukman Harun had asked "why a PLO office could not be opened here, inasmuch as the majority of Indonesians are Muslims." Before responding the foreign minister said the question was logical and fair.

He said Indonesia gives consistent political support to the PLO. "Moreover, it is more consistent than the support of several Arab nations," he noted. He said there are two sides to consider in the question of opening a foreign representatives' office. "In this case, there are the interests of the PLO in opening an office here, but there is also the interests of Indonesia, itself," he continued.

"President Soeharto believes it is best that a PLO office not be opened here," Mochtar noted.

"It is like he told Habib Chatty, secretary general of the Islamic Conference during his recent visit: the people of Indonesia, not just the government, are not hesitant in their support of the PLO in the struggle for the freedom of the people of Palestine. And this is the feeling of the entire nation. Thus, the people serve as the PLO representation here. Thus, there is no need for a PLO representation."

"This is true. And, it was well received by Habib Chatty. This explanation was also given to an envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, who came here 2 years ago for special discussions on the question of PLO representation here," said Mochtar. That explanation was well received by 'Arafat and the PLO council, which is the Palestinian parliament. Moreover, when I met PLO Foreign Minister Farouk Khaddoumi, he said, smiling, 'I won't ask about the question of representation again.' Because I always met the PLO representative wherever I was."

Later, Mochtar noted that the PLO, itself, has stated that it is not the same as an Islamic movement.

"The PLO, itself, has stated that it is a national struggle movement. The PLO is a front for the struggle for the liberation of Palestine, and is not based on religion. Moreover, many PLO leaders are Christian," Mochtar stated. "Finally, our support of the PLO is also based on principle. We oppose Israel because that country has a religious and racial base, and drives out other religions. That is our outlook and our principle."

Concerning the problem of Central Timor, the foreign minister said that Indonesia supports the formula announced by the Arab League Conference in Fez, not the suggestion of President Reagan.

9197

CSO: 4213/44



GOVERNMENT'S COUNTERPURCHASE REGULATIONS ACCEPTED ABROAD

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 25 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] The Minister of Trade and Cooperatives, Drs Radius Prawiro, said that the counterpurchase regulation implemented by the government at the beginning of 1982 had produced visible results, and had been accepted abroad.

"Previously, of course, some nations objected, but now, they realize the policy is a way to increase Indonesian exports," Radius told the press on Monday.

The counterpurchase policy is a means to increase the export of commodities other than oil, and is executed in connection with the purchase of imported goods for the needs of the government. This means that foreign suppliers must purchase Indonesian goods, or promote their export, if they wish their own products to enter Indonesia, Radius noted.

It is estimated that the value of Indonesian goods exported in connection with counterpurchase has reached \$246.5 million. Imported goods include fertilizer, rolling stock, electric power, communications equipment for Petrokimia Gresik, chemical products, and contraceptives.

The value of the exports under the counterpurchase policy is \$17.8 million. Indonesian exports under this policy include wheat bran, coffee, liquid chocolate, children's toys, plywood and rubber.

Foreign enterprises involved in the counterpurchase policy include Romania, Singapore, West Germany, the United States, East Germany, Japan, Italy, South Korea, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, France, and Sweden.

Minister Radius called for Indonesian producers and exporters to make use of the favorable opportunities opened by the counterpurchase policy. It is hoped that producers and exporters can increase the production of high quality goods, "so that the channels opened up can be easily filled."

He asked producers to contact the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives to obtain information on foreign suppliers seeking Indonesian exports in connection with the counterpurchase policy.

He urged producers interested in raising exports to abolish illegal practices. He gave no examples, but said "I have already sent a letter to my colleagues in my department, directing them to abolish practices which hinder exports."

Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, director general of foreign trade, said that the results of the policy were affected by the worldwide recession. Although the volume of exports rose, their value fell.

The export credit available under the 1982 export agreement totaled 530 billion Rupiahs, at an interest rate of 6.9 percent.

Oil products were generally affected by the recession; the value of oil products exported fell, though the volume increased.

Several other commodities experienced a rise in the volume of exports, but a decline in value, including black pepper, palm oil, tea and copra. Products which had an increase in volume and value included plywood, clothing, tuna fish, chocolate, spices, fiber products, tanned hides and electronic components.

The total value of Indonesian oil exports through the first three-quarters of 1982 fell 20 percent, while the value of industrial goods exported rose 22 percent. But because the volume of industrial goods exported was relatively small, the value of all Indonesian nonoil exports fell 14 percent, said Suhadi.

9197

CSO: 4213/44

## INDONESIA

### INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON EAST TIMOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] The Commission for the Rights of the Maubere People announced yesterday that it is sponsoring a meeting of European Commissions on solidarity with East Timor, to be held in Lisbon on 9 and 10 April.

Delegates from Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy are going to study the internal situation in East Timor and the international context in which it is unfolding and in addition discuss on European action program on solidarity with the Maubere people.

Among the invitees expected to attend the meeting are FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence]; members of the now defunct Eventual Parliamentary Commission for East Timor; Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, counselor to President Eanes for Timorese affairs and Baptista Martins, the diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is dealing with this matter.

Organizations promoting solidarity for the resistance against Indonesia will also have members present from Great Britain and the Netherlands, the organizing committee announced, acknowledging that out of the meeting will come an appeal issued to the international socialist parties which at that time will also be meeting in Portugal.

The Commission for the Rights of the Maubere people has developed contacts with Portuguese authorities, the Catholic Church and party organizations in order to underscore the national character of the Timor problem and the priority which, in the commission's view, the solution to this problem should have in Portugal.

9972

CSO: 3442/174

JOURNALIST CHARGED WITH STEALING STATE SECRETS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Has Sur, 55, a former correspondent with "ABD" was charged before the Central Jakarta Court of First Instance with passing Ministry of Defense and Security secrets between 1969 and 1978, when he was a journalist, and was in the Indonesia Islamic Youth Movement.

General Prosecutor Susilo Oeripto told the presiding judge, Ali Budiarto, that the defendant was accused in June 1981, in central Jakarta, of engaging in activities that caused unrest among the people, and could cause dissension between Indonesia and friendly nations.

The accused reportedly circulated the documents, Operational Guide to Preserving Tranquility in 1982, and Manual For Social Communications with the Muslim Community, which had been classified as secret by the Department of Defense and Security's territorial staff. He passed on photocopies of the documents to Prof H.M. Rasyidi, Ules Sudja'i and Abdullah Affandi. He intended that the contents be widely publicized within the Muslim community, especially among his colleagues in the Indonesian Islamic Youth Movement.

The accused took the documents and reproduced them because he believed the documents touched on matters of interest to his group. Among other things, the members of the Indonesian Islamic Youth Movement would learn of the government's actual political attitude, and be careful about each action and statement, because they were being scrutinized by the state. He also wanted as many Islamic leaders as possible to know the attitude of the government, especially toward religious extremists.

According to the prosecutor, the accused knew that his actions would generate feelings of hostility, dissension, conflict, confusion and unrest among the people.

9197

CSO: 4213/44

PROGRESS OF NAVY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL VIEWED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Jan 83 p 11

[Excerpt] If a developing nation wants to free itself of dependence on other nations' arms industries, that nation must prepare for its own weapons industries, or, in other words, the Department of Defense and Security industries must be self-sufficient. Admiral Soebardo, chief of the Navy Personnel Administration Office said this as 16 students at the Navy Advanced Technology school advanced to the rank of engineer in the Armed Forces Staff and Command School.

The Navy Advanced Technology School is under the purview of the Navy's Education and Technology Center, and has successfully trained 103 students in mechanical, electrical, and electronic engineering.

Of the 16 new engineers, 7 were mechanical and 9 electronic engineers; they will help the navy in handling new equipment.

Admiral Soebardo added that as a means to eliminating of dependence on other nations' weapons industries, the navy was developing Department of Defense and Security industries, emphasizing technological skills in various fields.

Col Z. Yunus, commander of the Education and Technology Center reported on the progress of the Navy Advanced Technology School. The training had been underway for 3 years, since it opened on 8 September 1979, with 30 students. Of that total, 26 took the test; 16 of those qualified for the rank of Engineer.

9197

CSO: 4213/44

## COAL PORT TO BE BUILT WITH EDC AID

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] The use of EDC [Economic Development Corporation] funds from Canada for the construction of the Bukit Asam coal port in Tarahan is not affected by counter purchases. This is because the evaluation of the offer of \$40 million took place before the promulgation of the government's counterpurchase regulation in January 1982.

Drs Hardjoko Seputro, head of social relations for the Ministry of Mining and Energy, announced this in response to a reporter's question Tuesday, in reference to information given by Drs Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperatives, in Jakarta on Sunday.

He said, of the total of \$122.7 million, one-third would be used to build the Taharan coal port. The remainder will be used to purchase locomotives and railcars to transport coal from Bukit Asam to the port. That is the responsibility of the Ministry of Communications.

The agreement for the construction of the coal port in Taharan, Lampung, was signed in Jakarta in July 1982, by Ch Situmorang, principal director of Taba Bukit Asam; H.R. Williams, vice president of Canada's Dominion Bridge; and Britain's W.E. Anstead, director of Balfour Beatty. The two foreign enterprises will share in the building of the port, located about 6 kilometers south of Panjang.

The construction of the coal port is a joint project of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Mining and Energy to supply the coal needed to fuel the Suralaya Electric Power project in Banten, West Java.

A total of 47.5 billion rupiahs are being earmarked for construction, consisting of 9,768,000,000 rupiahs, 47.4 million Canadian dollars, and 8,572,000 pounds sterling. The initial capacity of the port is to be 2.5 million tons per year; maximum capacity could be 12 million tons per year. The port is located on the edge of the Teluk Betung-Bakauheni Highway, and covers some 44 hectares. Tarahan is 415 kilometers from Teluk Betung.

The EDC funds to build the port are not affected by the counterpurchase regulations because the project predated them. Harjoko did not know if the

funds to buy rolling stock were in the same category. Radius noted "possibly this is the same but it must be decided."

According to plan, the port will be completed within 700 days after the signing of the contract in July 1982. Then, there will be trial runs before the port is transferred to Taba Bukit Asam.

As of now, the amount of money needed for the Bukit Asam coal mining and transportation project is not known. The total is estimated at \$1,158,000,000. Of the total, \$296.7 million will be used to develop rail transportation; \$33.9 million for ships; \$601.2 million for mines; \$112.4 million for urbanization; \$83.6 million for the Tarahan port; \$4.1 million for the Kertapati port; and \$26.6 million for the Muara Tiga mine.

Thus far, it is not clear how much of that total has been assembled. That is because the funds will come from various sources: IBRD [World Bank], \$166 million; EDC, \$122.7 million; CIDA [Canadian International Development Agency], \$37.5 million; West Germany, \$43.2 million; the Netherlands, \$2.5 million; Export credit, \$183.2 million; and from Indonesian sources, Bukit Asam, \$478.3 million; PJKA [expansion unknown], \$124 million, and PANN [Expansion unknown], \$.23 million.

9197

CSO: 4213/44



MALAYSIAN PALM OIL HAS GOOD PROSPECT

Jakarta INDONESIA OBSERVER in English 24 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 23 (AFP)--The falling production of palm oil in both Malaysia and Indonesia together with the anticipated increase in demand as a result of the economic recovery will enhance the market prospects for Malaysian palm oil, the Business Times reported today, quoting Minister of Primary Industries, Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong.

Datuk Leong said the increased world consumption would provide an opportunity for Malaysian palm oil to compete for larger shares in its existing markets besides allowing it to penetrate new areas of potential consumption.

The minister added that Malaysian palm oil was at an advantageous position as it was competitively priced vis-a-vis its major competitors, being at a discount to soyabean, rapeseed and other soft oils and laurics.

He was confident that Malaysian palm oil would be able to put up a commendable performance this year.

Datuk Leong pointed out that the production of palm oil declined by 3.5 per cent or 7,155 tonnes to 197,500 tonnes in February this year compared with 204,655 tonnes in January. It also represented a drop of 2.3 per cent or 4,633 tonnes compared with the production in February.

Similarly, the level of stock for crude palm oil in January this year had reduced by 46,000 tonnes to 306,000 tonnes and stocks of processed palm oil declined by 7,000 tonnes to 174,000 tonnes in the same period.

The return to normal production of palm oil in Malaysia has been attributed to the decline in the effects on polarisation of the Cameroon weevil which was largely responsible for the record increase of 25 per cent in production to 3.5 million tonnes last year.

The over supply of palm oil in the world market is also expected to be further reduced as a result of the Indonesian decision to cut down on exports.

With effect from Jan 26, 1983 Indonesia will only export eight per cent of its total production compared with the corresponding level of 25 per cent last year.

The announcement by the Indonesian government means that more than 100,000 tonnes of crude palm oil would be taken off the market. This however assumes that the Indonesian production remains at the same level as last year.



## MORE SINGAPORE FIRMS MAY MOVE TO MALAYSIA

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat.--More labour-intensive firms from Singapore have been making enquiries about the possibility of moving their operations to Malaysia.

Malaysia's Business Times newspaper, in a report from Bernama, said these firms include garment manufacturers, electrical and electronic product manufacturers and furniture makers.

Sources were quoted as saying that the firms were "feeling the pinch" of increasing costs of automation and of upgrading workers' skills in the Republic.

Also, these were the firms which would be facing recruitment problems when workers from non-traditional sources such as Sri Lanka and Indonesia are phased out completely from Singapore next year.

Johore Baru appears to be the most popular site for these firms.

This is because most of them would like to maintain a sales office in Singapore, while having their manufacturing operations in Malaysia.

Malaysia is trying to woo investors to Kedah, (excluding the Kuala Muda district), Pahang, (excluding the Kuantan district), Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak and Johore.

### Leader

Singapore's labour-intensive firms have been increasingly looking north to Malaysia, following recent pronouncements by leaders on both sides of the Causeway that Singapore, which was moving into more capital-intensive and high-technology industries, should consider relocating their labour-intensive projects to Malaysia.

Malaysia stands to gain from the increased flow of investments from the Republic, especially as investments from Singapore had dropped substantially in recent years, the report said.

Figures from the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (Mida) showed that the call-up capital of approved investment projects in Malaysia from Singapore had declined in the last three years.

Singapore was the leading foreign investment source in Malaysia in 1980 when its 63 approved projects had a proposed call-up capital of S\$56 million.

However, in 1981, Singapore became the fourth largest foreign investment source, with a proposed call-up capital of S\$42.6 million from 74 projects.

In 1982, the call-up capital from 51 projects dropped to only S\$9.46 million and Singapore dropped to the 11th position.

CSO: 4200/508

## ISLAMIC COURTS TO GET NEW STATUS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Mar 83 p 14

[Text] Petaling Jaya, Wed.--The government has decided to upgrade the position of Kadis and Syariah courts to the level of magistrates and civil courts.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who announced this yesterday said that after a careful and detailed study, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad had agreed to upgrade the administrative functions, position and service of Kadis and Syariah courts.

Datuk Musa told Kadis gathered here from all over the country for a security course, that Islamic laws had of late become a misunderstood and controversial issue.

"Islamic laws are being connected only with impressions of cruel punishments, such as the cutting of hands.

"The problem here is lack of understanding which leads to these misconceptions."

Datuk Musa said Islamic laws could be compared to the Internal Security Act and Societies Act, which were intended to protect the people, but had been misconstrued and had given the nation a bad name.

He said Islamic laws guaranteed justice, well-being and safety of the people, and also protected the rights and position of non-Muslims.

There was, thus, a need to correct misconceptions about Islamic laws, Datuk Musa said.

The government, he added, realised that wrong ideas about Islamic laws could create fear among the people.

To tackle this problem, the government had set up three committees to undertake studies of the Syariah courts, Islamic family laws and rules on evidence and procedure.

## Threat

In Parliament yesterday, the Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department said that Syariah laws cannot be forced upon non-Muslims in the country.

Datuk Haji Suhaimi Kamaruddin said non-Muslims who committed offences punishable by Syariah laws could only be tried by a civil court.

He added that such action would be taken if the offence was deemed to be a threat to national security and public order.

Datuk Haji Shuhaimi was replying to Senator Hajjah Hafsah binti Osman, who had suggested that non-Muslims who committed offences under Syariah laws should also be tried and punished under the same laws.

CSO: 4200/508

MALAYSIA TO HOLD BORDER TALKS WITH BRUNEI

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Mar 83 p 14

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed.--Malaysian and Brunei officials are to hold talks on border arrangements to facilitate travel, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said yesterday.

He said border problems now existed because of differences in laws.

The Malaysian Prime Minister was speaking to newsmen on his return from a two-day visit to Brunei which he described as "good."

He said Brunei was keen to have closer relations with Malaysia and more exchange visits.

Progress

Malaysia had offered to help Brunei where it could.

Dr. Mahathir said his visit also enabled him to see how Brunei was progressing.

"Considering that Brunei is achieving its independence soon, it was appropriate for me to have an audience with the Sultan and call on the other leaders."

Brunei is scheduled to gain its independence from Britain next January.

On whether discussions were held on Brunei joining Asean, Dr Mahathir said the topic was touched on briefly.

No talks were held on the possibility of Malaysian troops training in Brunei.

CSO: 4200/508

## PHILIPPINES

### MARCOS TO ASK U.S. FOR BETTER FMS TERMS

HK040218 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that in the coming talks with the United States on the military bases here, the Philippine panel will ask for more liberal terms under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credit system.

Mr Marcos, who left yesterday to spend the holy week holidays in Ilocos Norte, said some countries offer better terms than the U.S.

"I would like them to explain to us why, for instance, we cannot have more liberal terms of FMS credit," he said. "We have bases in the Philippines, but we are treated like other countries without bases."

He announced that Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez will head the Philippine panel in the coming talks and that the two sides would be balanced.

"If they put military men in their panel, we will put in our military men," he said. "If they put State Department people, we will put Foreign Ministry people."

Ambassador Romualdez will be supported by a back-up group which will prepare position papers on policy thrusts of the government.

Mr Marcos said he is 70 percent sure "something acceptable" will be arrived at in the negotiations, which will take into account the regional security atmosphere and the world security situation.

He said that external defense plans are still tentative, adding that they are not urgent at the moment. It is internal defense that concerns the government most, he added.

He said that the arms the country gets from the U.S. are principally for external defense, not for internal defense, which requires small arms.

The president bewailed efforts of some quarters, including the clergy, to stop America from giving military aid to the Philippines.

This indicates that these quarters are not informed about the situation, nor of the fact that the country has to defend itself, he said.

He said the panel will also take up the scope of authority of Filipino commanders in the bases, citing incidents where U.S. Marines would insist on joint patrol of base perimeters.

He said such patrols are the responsibility of the Philippines, as provided for in the bases agreement.

He said he would like to find out why U.S. servicemen are now interfering with Philippine responsibility over the perimeters.

CSC: 4200/519

## PHILIPPINES

MANILA PAPER: U.S. SHOULD HELP DEVELOP ECONOMY

HK311440 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Bases: Economic Perspective"]

[Text] The significance of Subic and Clark is viewed by the governments in terms of strategic requirements of the United States and its allies. It has been argued that the facilities are a component of the balance of forces and can serve as a deterrent to war. Those are valid points.

In allowing the operation of the facilities, the Philippines in effect subscribes to the same principles and the Philippines substantiates its part in the alliance.

Whether on the theoretical or practical plane, the facilities are best appreciated as cooperation between two friends, at least, or a give-and-take proposition.

But the bases ought to have a wider implication than usually discussed. If they are an expression of cooperation and friendship, the relationship ought to be strengthened. That can be done if the U.S., the stronger partner, fully supports the economic development of the Philippines.

This is not just a question of how much the U.S. should give to the Philippine Government for the use of the bases. It is not correct to put a price tag on that purpose. Nor can support of Philippine development effort be a matter of grants-in-aid or plain doleouts.

It should rather be in the form of trade and the promotion of such investments as would resound to the welfare of the Philippines.

If the U.S. Government would take the lead in this direction, U.S. business would follow accordingly.

It is necessary for the U.S. to identify itself with Philippine progress because of the close ties between the two countries. Let it not be said that despite the U.S. presence in this country the U.S. has not done all it could to promote Philippine development.



PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. OVER BASES

OW311339 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Manila, 31 Mar (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today criticized the United States for treating the Philippines, with which it has a bases agreement, "like other countries without bases," a Presidential Palace statement said.

The president also announced that Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdnez (?will be) the lead negotiator for talks on the renewal of the bases opening here next month.

"I would like them to explain to us why, for instance, we cannot have more liberal terms for foreign military sales credit. We have bases in the Philippines, but we are treated like other countries without bases," Mr Marcos said.

The president also said he would like to know why, when responsibility for operating and guarding the bases had been turned over to the Philippines, "U.S. servicemen are now interferring with Philippine responsibility."

Mr Marcos was obviously referring to the recent incident in Subic Naval Base where several farm houses were burned by a joint patrol of Americans and Filipinos touching off a legal and political furor.

He added he could not understand "U.S. Marines insisting on a joint patrol of the bases perimeters which is a responsibility of the Philippines under the bases agreement."

The president said what the Philippine [words indistinct] were not arms for external defense, which were what the Philippines usually received from the United States.

These are not urgent needs at the moment, he said, adding "what concerns the Philippines most are matters affecting the internal defense of the country."

The bases agreement over Clark Air Force Base, some 80 kms (50 miles) north of Manila, and [word indistinct] base on the China sea coast in Bataan

Province, across Manila Bay, called for the "best of effort" payment annually of 100 million dollars for five years beginning in 1979.

Next month's talks will cover the following five years.

The political opposition said the bases would turn the Philippines into a nuclear target in case of conflict.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, leader of over 42 million Roman Catholics out of 50 million Filipinos, said recently that U.S. arms were being used "to slaughter and massacre Filipinos." He asked U.S. bishops for help in stopping the sales.

CSO: 4200/519

RIGHTS GROUP PROTESTS AT U.S. EMBASSY

OW302039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1852 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Manila, 30 Mar (AFP)--Human rights groups this afternoon staged a "Passion of Huan de la Cruz" play in front of the United States Embassy here "to dramatize during the lenten season the plight of and sufferings of the Filipinos under the Marcos regime and American imperialism."

The "passion" format was patterned after the Christian re-enactment of Jesus' death, substituting the average Filipino "Juan de la Cruz" as a clear reminder of the "continuing subjugation" of this Roman Catholic country, the groups said in a statement. At least eight groups were involved.

The militants burned a mock MX missile and shouted "down with the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" after police prevented them from staging a procession to a central Manila church one kilometer away from the U.S. Embassy after the play.

Similar drama-protests were to be held in front of the main gate of Clark Air Force Base, headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force, some 96 kilometers (60 miles) north of here, and at the main gate of Subic Naval Base, some 800 kilometers (50 miles) across Manila Bay, the home port of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The dramatists, chorus and other persona in the play numbered about 100, mostly students. The incident occurred at a time when 40 million Filipino Catholics commemorate the lenten season with vivid religious ceremonies and personal sacrifices.

As portrayed in the human rights group's parallel version, the play includes the "rape" of the Philippines, the conspiracy among "imperialist Japan, imperialist United States" and the regime of President Marcos, the subjugation of the Filipino nation, the people's cries of anguish and for liberty, and the need for continued struggle against the alleged conspiracy.

"We have chosen this way of presenting our case because we continue to seek for a peaceful means of conveying our protest and opposition to the control of the Philippine state of affairs by the United States as well as the militarization of Philippine society encouraged by the military bases," the statement said.

The groups said transnationals "control our economy and exploit our cheap labor and rich natural resources."

"We remember our kindred who have become victims of militarization--supported and re-enforced by military assistance from the U.S.--instruments of war rather than genuine development of our people," they added.

They also objected to nuclear weapons being stockpiled on the bases saying they "posed a nuclear threat of holocaust either by accident or by nuclear attack."

Police watched the groups but took no action other than preventing their march.

CSO: 4200/519

ENRILE ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF ARMY ABUSES

HK310034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday ordered military authorities to conduct a thorough investigation of several reported cases of alleged military abuses in Bukidnon. In a directive to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, Enrile called for the prompt prosecution of all those found guilty, and to institute remedial measures to prevent further similar instances.

The minister's order was prompted by two letter complaints filed with the Defense Ministry regarding alleged abuses by soldiers in Bukidnon. One came from Bishop Francisco Claver of Malaybalay, Bukidnon, and the other from a certain (Mario Pison Manco) of the Rizal Development Foundation in Metro Manila. Enrile sent a telegram to Bukidnon Governor (Carlos Fortix) requesting him to provide specific details of two incidents of alleged military abuses reportedly aired by (Fortix) during a dialogue with military officials in Cagayan de Oro. Records of the Defense Ministry failed to show any complaints on the incidents which (Fortix) reportedly claimed had already been brought to the attention of the ministry. The specific details, if known, would help the ministry act on the alleged incidents, Enrile said.

In his letter to Enrile, Bishop Claver reported the killing of three persons and the wounding of three others in Barangay (Malambago), San Fernando, Bukidnon, last month.

CSO: 4200/519

'TIMES JOURNAL' ON NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE

HK250054 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Mar 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Question of Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] It is not difficult to understand the Philippine Government's insistence that no nuclear arms be installed in American-operated bases in this country without prior consultations with it.

The Philippines is a sovereign-state, maintaining diplomatic relations with all nations, be they socialist, communist or capitalist. The administration's desire is to remain on friendly terms with every country, including the two superpowers--the United States and Russia.

It has also been the fundamental thinking of past Philippine administrations, as well as the incumbent one, that the presence here of U.S. military installations is primarily intended to maintain the American protective umbrella in this part of the world to enable Southeast Asian countries to develop strong healthy economies so necessary for democratic governments.

The bilateral military agreements between the Philippines and the United States also serve the defense needs of the Philippine Government and enable it to cope with local problems such as subversion.

But to the average American, Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base symbolize the extent of U.S. military preparedness in the event of a war with another country. He will not be thinking of the Philippines except as the site of two giant U.S. bases. The Philippine Government and the Filipino people will only come in secondary.

It is precisely this divergence in thinking between the American and the Filipino peoples that prompted President Marcos to insist on prior consultations with the Philippine Government before any U.S. nuclear arms are installed in this country.

The logic is simple.

If the U.S. is attacked, its military bases all over the world, including the two in the Philippines, are expected to react immediately in defense of the

mainland or of other American installations. It will be America's war, not the Philippines'. Where would this place the Philippine Government and the Filipino people should the enemy retaliate massively by bombarding this country with destructive missiles from distant Siberia or even nearby Vietnam?

On the other hand, if the Philippines are attacked, it would require an act by the U.S. Congress for Americans to declare war against the country which attacked the Philippines.

Mr Marcos' point is well taken and the American representatives to the forthcoming review of the military bases agreement should take this point into consideration seriously.

CSO: 4200/519



## PHILIPPINES

### MARCOS STRESSES STRENGTHENING ASEAN BONDS

HK060030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] President Marcos renewed yesterday the Philippines' commitment to support all efforts toward strengthening regional community bonds among member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. He declared this in keynoting the opening meeting of the Fifth Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization in Malacanang. He also welcomed the inter-parliamentary body as an indispensable stone in the building of the edifice of ASEAN community.

President Marcos also urged ASEAN to hasten progress in mutual cooperation to ensure ASEAN's viability and the success of its programs.

The working sessions of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization [AIPO] will begin today at the Manila Peninsula Hotel. The sessions will last until Saturday. Minister of State Antonio Tupaz will preside over the AIPO assembly. The Philippine delegation is expected to press for a formal proposal to upgrade the status of the organization into an ASEAN parliament, similar to the European parliament. Approval of the proposal is expected.

The AIPO assembly is also expected to approve resolutions condemning the Vietnamese offensive in Kampuchea and urging settlement of the dispute under UN resolutions. Other matters to be taken up concern ASEAN economic, cultural, youth and narcotics problems.

CSO: 4200/520

'TIMES JOURNAL' SCORES ASSISTANCE FUND, BASES DEAL

HK070143 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Let's Stop Talking About 'Assistance'"]

[Text] The lessee of an apartment or of a residential building normally signs a contract with the lessor which specifies, among other things, the rent he must pay and when, the obligations he has toward the care and maintenance of the partment house he rents, and other responsibilities he must undertake.

Should he fail to live up to the terms of the contract, the lessor or owner of the apartment or residential building could unilaterally nullify the contract and require the lessee to vacate the premises.

Nowhere in any such contract will there ever be found a proviso which would require the lessor to get first the permission of the lessee before he spends the rent money for whatever purpose he has in mind. Nowhere in the contract will there also be a proviso which would empower the lessee to middle in any decision of the owner to improve or protect his property.

But this does not appear to be the case in the \$200-million United States economic assistance fund to the Philippines under the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement. The U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) controls disbursement of these funds despite their being part of the \$500-million package of military and economic aid which the American Government had agreed to give to the Philippines over a five-year period in exchange for its use of the Philippine military bases--Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

To this date, only about \$20 million of the \$200-million economic assistance fund has been disbursed for Philippine economic needs by the U.S. AID. The remainder will revert to the coffers of the U.S. Government if not fully used before a specified time.

While President Marcos had said in the past that any talk about money in connection with the military bases issue was "demeaning," insistence by certain U.S. Government circles on calling the economic fund "assistance" has forced the Philippine Government to call it "rent."

The president's stand was proper and just as the head of a sovereign nation.

Philippine jurisdiction over U.S. military bases in this country must be complete and unquestioned. The property on which these installations stand is Philippine property; the soil on which U.S. troops and civilian employees work is Philippine soil; the land on which U.S. warplanes and the water on which U.S. naval ships assemble and move is Philippine.

Philippine troops guard the perimeters of the two U.S. military installations. Only they and they alone can do this because this is the Philippines and because Filipinos are a sovereign people. The sooner some American State Department groups and some high-ranking American military officials understand this, the better.

Perhaps, the lesson American base negotiators learned from their Spanish counterparts should serve as a basis for their thinking. Spain knows the value of U.S. military installations in that country but it would never and has never surrendered its sovereign rights over the bases and over the Americans who man the bases.

It is hoped that Filipino and American negotiators can renegotiate all aspects of the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement as co-equals and set aside such hurting words as "assistance," "aid" or "rent." Not more than 1,000 miles to the west, a country dedicated to the export of "revolution" is knocking at the northern doors of an ASEAN ally and friend of the United States. This should awaken the U.S. to the reality of things and the importance of their bases here.

CSO: 4200/529

'BUSINESS DAY' ON COSTS OF MINDANAO DROUGHT

HK070205 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Apr 83 p 14

[By reporter Ruben J. Pascual]

[Text] Last 8 March, Agriculture Minister Arturo K. Tanco Jr, reported to the cabinet that the drought plaguing Mindanao was serious and recommended that the entire island be declared in a "state of calamity."

Two days later, National Food Authority [NFA] Administrator Jesus T. Tanchanco, after a separate inspection trip in Mindanao, reported to President Marcos that the drought was "over" and the situation in Mindanao was "normal." He even described Tanco's proposal as "premature, unwise and precipitate."

A month after these conflicting reports, drought stories continue to hug the front pages of national dailies and tabloids.

How serious is the drought?

Losses: Recent reports indicate the drought has far-reaching repercussions on the national economy and welfare. Consider the losses resulting from the drought as reported in different forms of media:

--Some 250,000 hectares planted to rice and corn were affected by the drought, 29,000 hectares of which are destroyed and 32,000 damaged according to the Agriculture Ministry;

--Some 71,357 families, mostly rice and corn farmers, are suffering from the calamity, according to the Philippine National Red Cross;

--Even in Central Luzon, a similar drought imperils the irrigation systems and hydroelectric power generation as water levels in two big dams, Patabangan and Angat, were reaching critical levels, the National Irrigation Administration reported;

--Water for irrigation from the Angat dam will be cut off from the normal supply of 19 cubic meters per second, the National Water Resources Council said;

--The Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration said rains are only expected by June so the drought could last another three months.

There were also various unreported damages inflicted by the drought.

Bananas have been stunted, causing fear among exporters over the proportion of rejects in their crops. Coconut trees are also likely to yield less nuts. Coffee plantations in Capiz have wilted.

In Leyte, the Agriculture Ministry has received reports that livestock were getting thin or dying because of lack of feed. The major source of feed is corn, which suffered the worst damage among agricultural crops.

Forebodings: As early as December last year, authorities were forecasting a long drought. During that month, the dry spell was on its second month in most of Mindanao. A top official of a multinational firm warned the Agriculture Ministry that the dry spell would become serious, based on weather satellite reports from the United States.

Even old folks in Mindanao have expected the long drought since January, said an agricultural extension worker. He said an elderly woman told him: "Mahabang tag-tuyot ito. Iba ang sikat ng araw (It will be a long drought. The glare of the sun is different)."

In its zealously to push Maisangana and other food production programs, the ministry continued to plant rice and corn crops. "We just could not tell farmers that a drought was forthcoming. We had no way of confirming the satellite report," said an official of the ministry.

The multinational company, on the other hand, prepared for the calamity. The firm purchased sprinkling systems to protect its demonstration farms. The drought came and the crops in these farms remained standing and green.

It was easier for the firm to prepare the provisions since its demonstration farms occupied only a few hectares. But for the ministry, any preparation for the impending drought was just impossible, considering the thousands of hectares covered by the government food programs.

In the meantime, the ministry and the farmers were praying that the rains would come before the onset of summer. March came and still no rains.

Field monitoring teams headed by Jesus Binamira, assistant executive director of NFAC [expansion unknown], and Guia Minguéz, chief of NFAC's Maisangana Division, surveyed Mindanao. The report: "Tigang ang lupa. Bitak-bitak pa." Corn crops suffered the heaviest with an estimated 60,000 metric tons lost.

Tanco and Assistant Secretary Domingo F. Panganiban went to Mindanao a few days after the report to see the extent of the calamity. The seriousness of the drought was confirmed.

Their efforts initially proved fruitless. The cabinet rejected their proposal to declare entire Mindanao a calamity area. Tanco told the cabinet that unless a certain area was placed in a state of calamity, some rehabilitation measures cannot be implemented.

For instance, the Special Agricultural Rehabilitation Fund (SARF), an emergency credit fund in times of calamities, cannot be released under present rules unless a calamity was proclaimed by government. Selling corn seeds at subsidized prices cannot be effected without such a proclamation.

Why was the proposal turned down?

Political: Highly placed government sources told BUSINESS DAY that some top government officials were apprehensive that declaring Mindanao in state of calamity could have political implications.

"If the entire Mindanao was declared a calamity area, the officials feared that the international press will banner such headlines as 'Mindanao in State of Calamity,' accompanied by pictures showing Mindanao rebels holding their guns," the sources explained. To the foreign press, Mindanao means the secessionist movement, ambushes by the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front and their continuing clashes with the military.

"They (wary government officials) feared that declaring the island in a state of calamity would be a big PR (public relations) disaster," the sources added.

The president did not accept Tanco's recommendation and no objections from all sectors were raised considering the danger of such a proclamation.

However, proclamation by some officials that the situation in Mandanao was normal was found unacceptable by many, especially the people of Mindanao. As a tabloid quoted a South Cotabato official a few days ago, "Whoever reported to Manila that everything here is normal is doing our people a great injustice."

"The lands are parched, crops have wilted and the lakes and rivers are drying up. This, to me, is not normal," the official was quoted as saying.

Other implications: There is more to what the drought has destroyed. If one is to count the total damage to standing crops, other calamities would have caused more losses such as the floods and typhoons during the early 70's.

The Agriculture Ministry estimated that the total actual corn crop losses amounted to 60,000 metric tons. The projected production of white and yellow corn for the first of this year was placed at 175,000 mt. The rest of the 115,000 mt were not planted as the land was impossible to till, particularly the upland and other nonirrigated corn areas. This volume represents the opportunity loss resulting from the drought.



As with Maisangana, M-99 also suffered similar opportunity losses. Rice planting under M-99 should have been finished by now. But NFAC reports show that Mindanao did not fare well compared with Luzon in terms of target planting accomplishments.

While all regions in Luzon posted over 100 percent accomplishment of their target palay hectarage, western Mindanao, central Mindanao and northern Mindanao are lagging far behind. Western Mindanao, registered a discouraging 35 percent accomplishment, planting only 10,370 hectares of the projected 25,430 hectares. Northern Mindanao planted only 19,550 hectares of the targeted 27,100. In these two regions alone, the losses due to farmers' failure to plant because of the dry land amount to some 500,000 cavans.

Losses in other agricultural crops may not be felt now but in a few months, the effects of their yields will be seen.

Bananas, for example, are expected to yield inferior fruits, Rainbird International, one of the world's leading producers of irrigation and sprinkling systems, noted in an agribusiness journal that banana is one of the crops most sensitive to water supply in terms of effects on yields.

A banana industry official told BUSINESS DAY that growers have reported yields 10 percent to 15 percent lower than usual. Moreover, he said, the quality is not as good and a substantial portion of recent harvest may be rejected by Japan.

In banana farms, three different banana plants are grown. The mother trees are those which will be harvested soon. The follower trees are about four months old. A younger banana plant called "suckers" are the newly planted trees.

The official said the mother banana trees already suffered from low yields. But the followers and suckers have almost been wiped out. In a few months, the local growers may have no fruits to export.

Besides losing foreign exchange earnings, the banana growers are threatened with possible cancellation of marketing contracts with their counterpart multinational marketing partners. Under most contract growing arrangements, the multinational partner is obliged to buy all exportable quality bananas the growers can produce. But if the quality of the bananas is found unacceptable, the bananas will not be bought and thus be left to rot.

In a way, the drought is a blessing in disguise for the banana industry. Just a few weeks ago, an industry-initiated export quota to Japan was imposed on local banana producers. This was intended to prevent a potentially disastrous cut-throat competition in view of the weakening Japanese market and the increasing production of the fruit in the country.

But still, the drought is a bane to the local industry and a boon to the multinationals. If the bananas become unexportable, millions of investments will



be lost. On the other hand, the foreign firms will have the flexibility of buying bananas from other foreign countries.

Coconut trees will not wilt due to the drought, but the nuts they will bear in the coming months may end up "buang" or without juice.

Feeds: The damage to corn crops will have serious effects on the availability of livestock feeds as yellow corn is the major feed ingredient in the country.

In Leyte, Agriculture Ministry officials received reports that livestock were either getting thin or dying due to lack of feeds. But the NFA assured that the country has enough stock of feed ingredients to meet the requirements of the livestock industry.

At the moment, there may be plenty of stocks. What is worrying the private sector is whether there will still be enough for the lean months starting in July. Otherwise, raisers said, feed supply will not only be inadequate but prices will soar beyond the reach of small poultry and hog producers.

The alternative is to import yellow corn now that Maisangana has been stymied by the drought. Tanco recommended the importation of 50,000 tons of yellow corn on top of the previously contracted yellow corn shipments. The importation will cost \$10 million.

As an initial measure to recoup the corn crop losses, Tanco launched "Operation Bawi" which aims to plant 25,000 hectares both to yellow and white corn. There is one bottleneck and apparently the only one: rains have to come first before planting could start. Unless rains pour this month, the emergency program may have to be scuttled. If plantings begin in May, the planting schedule for the main crop (June-December) will be disrupted.

CSO: 4200/520

'TIMES JOURNAL' ENDORSES MARCOS ON BASES

HK040222 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Might Is Not Right in Our Democracy"]

[Text] The 20th century world, where "might is right" seems to have become more and more the national policy of many countries, the decision of President Marcos to ask the United States for more liberal terms under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credit system makes sense.

The Philippines as a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations remains one of the few free, democratic and capitalistic nations in this part of the globe where communism has made great strides in the past half century. It is only proper that the Philippine Government should be prepared for any move to destabilize it.

Mr Marcos also expressed the views of many Filipinos when he asked the United States why it could not grant the Philippines more liberal FMS credit terms, especially when the U.S. has two major military installations in this country, but continues to treat the Philippines like other countries where there are no U.S. bases.

It goes without saying that a well-prepared Philippines, economically and militarily, would be in a much better position to cope with problems of local insurgency aside from adding its support to the free world in the case of a large scale infringement on the rights of all free men by those governments which would enslave them.

This is the rationale behind the Philippine Government's request for better and more sophisticated weapons from the U.S.

The Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA [New People's Army], are exponents of might being right. They will give quarters if given a chance. They will have to be rooted out the only way they understand—"by the sword."

It is tragic that some quarters, including the clergy, should oppose the request for additional arms from the U.S. They have only to be reminded that similar moves in South Vietnam prior to the communist take-over and in Cuba

and in Nicaragua during the days before Fidel Castro and the Sandinista administration, all led to the destruction of the clergy in these countries.

If it is the hope of the church to create a hero-type picture of itself in the absence of what it believes to be a legitimate opposition, then it is barking up the wrong tree. Filipinos are not that naive. They are among the most literate peoples in Southeast Asia and understand perfectly well what is going on. They love controversy and generally go for the underdog but they certainly will not join those forces which would convert from bad to worse a situation they know is not of the making of the government but largely is the creation of international recession, inflation and high interest rates.

In designating Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Romuladez to head the Philippine panel to this month's review of the RP-U.S. military bases agreement, the president said he was 70 percent sure "something acceptable" would be reached. Ambassador Romuladez will have the best minds of the country behind him in a search for tangible answers that would not only give the Philippines the sovereignty and respect due it but also the necessary support that would make it one of the bastions of the free world.

Might is not right in a democracy. Justice and fair play are the pillars upon which Filipinos can look forward to the day when their children and their children's children will stand up as free men and women fearing no one. Those who advocate otherwise have no right to talk about democracy and freedom.

CSO: 4200/520

## TRADE MINISTRY APPEALS TO CHINESE LOCALS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Mar 83 p 11

[Text] Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Romulo B. Lumaig called on the Filipino-Chinese business community to assist the ministry in the effective implementation of trade and industrial policies and programs.

In a speech before the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Lumaig said the businessmen can make use of the 25 industry sectoral panels created by the ministry as forums for giving feedback from the private sector on the policies and programs.

He said the ministry emphasizes on the "product-line and country-specific" approach to export promotion, creation of an efficient and world competitive industrial structure and a balanced development of small and large-scale industries, and encouragement of foreign investments in specific areas of investment.

Lumaig said that with the number and distribution of the federation's members throughout the country, it can best feel the pulse of business on a wide range of policies and programs.

He said that the ministry took into account the following basic principles in adopting plans and programs for the development of trade and industry.

1. Industrial development must translate not only into higher profitability for investors but also into better quality goods and services at reasonable prices for Filipino consumers.
2. The country should concentrate its limited capital in the manufacture of products using the nation's abundant natural resources and highly trainable labor force, and competitively earn the foreign exchange needed to import items needed by the domestic market which others can supply at lower cost.
3. A freer interplay of market forces should be allowed so that investments will flow into activities and areas which are profitable because of comparative advantage rather than because of protective and distortive interventions.

4. A balanced approach must be adopted for the complementary development of large industries with small and medium-scale firms.
5. The government must supplement private sector investments that open up new business areas rather than compete with them in already developed sectors.
6. The government's main role is to provide a stable, forward-looking, and long-term plan and scenario for economic development to enable its private sector partner to make rational decisions and highly selective investment commitments.
7. The government must shift its efforts from regulatory functions to promotion and developmental activities.

CSO: 4200/530

GNP GROWTH EXPECTED TO DROP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Mar 83 p 1]

[Text] The gross national product (GNP) is targetted to grow between three to four per cent this year, according to the Central Bank.

The Central Bank quoted Prime Minister Cesar Virata--concurrent economic planning minister--as saying that the government has lowered its target for 1983 economic growth from the 6.5 per cent projected by the new five-year (1983-87) development plan to between three to four per cent.

The move, it said, is in response to indications of the expected mild international economic recovery for 1983. The current estimate of the 1982 GNP growth rate is 2.8 per cent. Inflation rate was held down to 9.4 per cent, a figure much lower than 1981's 12.5 per cent.

Virata said that despite difficulties, the country's economic growth rate last year was higher than that of most countries. He attributed this to the large internal market and its resources.

In the period 1978-1982, GNP grew by 4.9 per cent against the non-oil producing countries' 4.1 per cent and the developed countries' 2.1 per cent.

The foreseen mild economic recovery has prompted several industries to look up in terms of net sales for this year.

Virata said 11 leading industries in the manufacturing sector anticipated higher sales this year. These are the agro-based, automotive, cement, chemical, construction, consumer durables, consumer non-durables, electronic, food processing, pharmaceutical, footwear, and leatherware industries.

He assured that the country will borrow less from foreign sources. The \$2.4 billion ceiling established for foreign borrowing in 1982 was, he said, not fully reached. The 1983 ceiling is \$2 billion.

To improve the balance of payments, the government will continue to promote trade and attract foreign investments. Production will be diversified to boost exports of non-traditional products, domestic resources would be maximized while imports would be minimized; energy conservation would be pushed through; and remittances of overseas workers would be increased.

'NEW COLONIAL ERA' THEORY REFUTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Mar 83 p 20

[Text] Minister of State for Local Government Antonio R. Tupaz today laughed off the statement of Cagayan de Oro city Mayor Aquilino Pimentel that the cause of the trouble in Mindanao is the emergence of a new colonial era calling this as a "familiar and traditional communist propaganda that sounds well when done in Marxist slogan and inflammatory dogmatism."

State Minister Tupaz who has just returned from Tawi-Tawi and Zamboanga city said Mayor Pimentel's allegation that vast banana, pineapple, coffee, palm oil plantations are controlled by multi-nationals is not only false "but terrible mistakes the twig for the forest."

Tupaz said that of the 9,500,000 hectares of land in Mindanao, only about 34,000 hectares or one-third of 1% is planted to palm oil, banana, pineapple and coffee and most of these are owned by legitimate Filipino corporations or individuals or in joint venture with the National Development Corporation in accordance with the economic policy determined by the National leadership and the Batasang Pambansa.

Tupaz said that there are about 2,500,000 banana planters, 18,500 coffee planters, 10,000 pineapple planters and 40,000 tree farmers spread throughout Mindanao and not one of them is American, Russian or foreigner.

The Agusan del Norte solon who is also the Chief Regional Action Officer of the First Lady in Region 10 said that of the almost 200,000 hectares of irrigated land in Mindanao, not one is in the hands of aliens.

"There are todate some 1,400,000 hectares of corn and vegetable farms in Mindananao; not one hectare is owned by any alien. The government has plans of opening up some 500,000 hectares of rice and corn lands by constructing ribbons of farm-to-market roads within the next 10 years and not one square inch of these new areas will be given to aliens.

Tupaz revealed that Minister Teodoro Q. Pena of Natural Resources has initiated the cutting up of vast denuded areas in Northern Mindanao and distribute "Stewardship Certificates to about 15,000 beneficiaries in Butuan City



and Agusan del Norte alone. Not one square inch of these denuded lands will go to aliens. Tupaz said the model project of Minister Pena in Agusan del Norte will be radiated in all provinces in Mindanao within the next 10 years benefiting some 200,000 farmers.

There are about 32,000 inland and shoreline fishermen in Mindanao, Tupaz stressed, and not one of them is Russian, American or alien. "I do not have the figures of falcata and ipil-ipil planters, there must be thousands of them because in Agusan del Norte alone there are about 1,800. I assure Mr. Pimentel there are no aliens among them," Tupaz said.

Tupaz said the so-called restiveness in Mindanao is not caused by land problem. "If at all", Tupaz said, "that restiveness is caused by a few colonial-minded public officials who desire to supplant the Filipino ideology of barangay democracy with either the Marxist or Maoist ideology which adheres to the principle that all lands must be removed from the poor and given to the state."

CSO: 4200/530

FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Philippines News Agency]

[Text] The Philippines, which has Asia's largest hectarage of developed brackish-water fishponds is pursuing programs to develop its fishery resources and to attain self-sufficiency in fish.

With some of the richest fishing grounds in the region, the country has nearly 177,000 hectares of brackish-water fishponds in operation although further development of resources is possible considering its total mangrove area of 400,000 hectares.

At the same time, fresh-water fishponds are yet to be fully cultivated, with only 6,000 hectares in operation, leaving nearly 127,000 hectares of fresh-water swamplands still to be developed.

Officials say that fresh-water lakes, reservoirs, and rivers have also remained unexploited, with the exception of Laguna de Bay near Manila.

The country's marine waters cover 1.6 million square kilometers and several estimates have placed the maximum sustainable yield of the country's marine waters at as high as 3.8 million tons.

The government, through the integrated fisheries development plan and the "Biyayang Dagat" program, wants to strike a balance between exploitation and conservation of the country's natural resources.

The integrated fisheries development plan is a comprehensive scheme that directs the research, planning, and implementation programs of the various government, private, and international organizations in fisheries development.

It aims to attain and maintain self-sufficiency in fish and to increase the use of fish and other aquatic resources and to reduce waste.

It seeks to promote import substitution while increasing exports and maintain the best productivity of the country's fishery resources.

The "Biyayang Dagat" program, on the other hand, is designed to increase credit capability in the countryside with better chances of success.

Officials say it aims to encourage and help small- and medium-scale fishermen and culture fishery operators in priority areas by increasing their production.

The program has also adopted guidelines to offset high credit risks in fisheries and maximize benefits from credit assistance.

The Philippines composed of more than 7,100 islands, is home to more than 2,400 species of fish.

They include the yellowfin and big-eye tuna, Philippine skipjack, frigate tuna, Spanish mackerel, round scads, milkfish, and sea bream. The country's waters also have big hauls of oysters, shrimps, prawns, and seaweeds.

CSO: 4200/530

PUBLIC AID SOUGHT IN MILITARY DRIVE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] Brig. Gen. Pete R. Balbanero, Armed Forces provost marshal and commanding general of the military police brigade, appealed to the public yesterday to report violators of the ban against firearms and public drinking by military and police personnel.

Public assistance, he said, will help his office enforce strictly the prohibition.

The brigade was ordered by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, to enforce strictly the firearms and liquor ban.

Balbanero urged that violators of the ban be reported to his office either in writing or by calling up 794994, 797757, or 792119, which are in operation 24 hours daily.

Balbanero also announced that the brigade has beefed up its transport and communication facilities with 24 patrol units. Its personnel will be working round the clock, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

CSO: 4200/530

CENTRAL BANK EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Mar 83 p 14

[Text] The Monetary Board (MB) has allowed the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Land Bank of the Philippines (PNB) to immediately establish branches or extension offices in areas inadequately served without complying with the usual rules on branching.

Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya said the two government banks can expand their offices or branches by just notifying the Central Bank.

The move is one of the measures designed to insure the continuous flow of agricultural credit to areas which are not now adequately served by existing rural banks.

Laya said the credit measure will benefit borrowers in about 400 municipalities where there are no rural banks or the existing rural banks are no longer sufficiently serving their credit needs because of bank closures or disqualification from rediscounting.

The measures are also intended to broaden the channels of credit to cover the needs of small farmers for increased productivity and income thereby enhancing countryside development.

Other measures are the encouragement of the existing rural banks within the region or province to put up branches and or extension offices in areas inadequately served or unoccupied by giving priority in the processing of applications for such branches; and providing for counterpart capital for the unmatched private paid-in capital up to P50,000 each branch.

Banks with expanded operations, or universal banks, have been urged to provide agricultural credit, through branches/extension offices, to farmers in municipalities without operating banks, by making available to them cheap funds from special time deposits and rediscounting with the CB at a preferential rate of three per cent annually as long as the loan grants are under the supervised credit scheme.

Sources said that the measure is also an attempt to channel urban-based bank resources to the rural sector by requiring all banking institutions to set aside loanable funds for agricultural credit.

They said that there has been a sharp deceleration in the use of formal credit and most farmers now raise production finance in the informal market at relatively high interest rates.

In an attempt to increase the flow of agricultural credit, the government has required banking institutions to set aside at least 25 per cent of their net incremental loanable funds for agricultural credit.

However, sources said, the intended results have not materialized. In many instances, the banks met the quota by investing in Central Bank securities rather than lending directly for agriculture.

Central Bank latest statistics, however, showed that the banking system has provided P30.07 billion to the agricultural sector in direct loans and investments as of June, 1982.

Under the government's directive of maintaining at least 25 per cent of the banks' incremental loanable funds to agriculture, the P30.07 billion is much higher. The requirement should be at least P 20 billion.

The CB statistics showed that as of June 1982, P10.845 billion were lent out by the banking system while the minimum that should be lent is P9.162 billion.

CSO: 4200/530

REAL ESTATE OPENED TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Rene Alviar]

[Text] The government will seek to attract more foreign investments with a scheme to assist them in acquiring real estate properties in the country, the Central Bank said yesterday.

Governor Jaime C. Laya, in a press conference, said the Central Bank will organize a company for this project. President Marcos, he said, has approved the idea of setting up such a company as a subsidiary of the bank.

The scheme will not violate provisions of the Constitution since the subsidiary will own the real estate properties and not the foreign investors, Laya explained.

Under the scheme, the subsidiary will lease the acquired properties to foreign investors for a definite period.

The foreign investors will be required to pay in foreign currency converted into Philippine pesos, Laya said.

It is no different from the present arrangement where foreigners lease real estate properties except for the fact that the proposed setup will not require monthly rentals.

Multinationals can use the real estate properties for as long as they please," Laya said.

He said the main advantage of the scheme for foreign investors is the freezing of their monthly rental payment on real estate properties such as factory buildings, residential buildings, and plant sites.

Laya said foreign investors can better program their operational cost in maintaining their business in the country.

If foreign investors want to buy plant sites as big as Palawan island, they can do so, Laya said.



The scheme requires an executive order that will empower the Central Bank to own real estate properties. This is the first time the central Bank will engage in real estate ventures and put up a subsidiary.

Under the Constitution, only Filipino citizens can own real estate properties in the country.

The scheme is expected to boost the local construction industry, increase foreign exchange earnings as well as foreign investments.

It is expected that the subsidiary will be operational within a month's time. The Central Bank will issue the guidelines on how foreign investors will arrange for acquisition of real estate properties.

CSO: 4200/530

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP DENIES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VISIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Mar 83 p 17

[Text] An official of a Manila-based human rights organization said recently reports about the visit of an Amnesty International (AI) mission to Lopez, Quezon, to inquire into the activities of the barangays there was questionable.

Redempto D. Anda, Quezon fact-finding team coordinator of the Philippine Coalition for Human Rights (PCHR), an aggrupation of several Manila-based human rights organizations, said it was a PCHR team, not that of the AI, that went to Lopez.

The AI is a human rights body based in London and operates worldwide.

Anda also said that the PCHR team went there solely to document the alleged military abuses against civilians in the area.

Our group, he said, did not meet with Lopez Mayor Nerio O. Ramos and it is not true that we went there to inquire on the functions and activities of the barangays.

Andra explained that members of the PC and the Army in the place required the group to secure clearance from the PC regional command in Calauag town before conducting any investigation. The negotiations for clearance took six hours he said.

Anda pointed out that the military prevented the fact-finding group in conducting freely a thorough investigation.

CSO: 4200/529

# KBL STEPS OUT OF LOCAL ELECTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga, March 27--The ruling Kilusang Bagong Kipunan (KBL) party will not field candidates for mayor, vice-mayor, and sangguniang bayan members in the long-awaited special elections for municipal officials here on April 11.

This was decided upon by Solicitor General and Pampanga Gov. Estelito P. Mendoza and other provincial leaders.

The reason for KBL's non-participation was not immediately known, but sources said Mendoza wanted the elections to be "open" to all who may wish to run.

The Commission on Elections (Comelec) had earlier set the elections for April 11. March 28 is the deadline for filing of certificates of candidacy.

It also allowed aspirants to campaign from March 28 to April 9, except on Holy Thursday and Good Friday.

The calling of special elections had been ordered by the Supreme Court, almost about three years after the Comelec voided the 1980 local elections because of frauds and terrorism.

Three political figures have already signified their intention to run. They are former Mayor Armando P. Biliwang of the KBL, Virgilio Sanchez of the Nacionalista party, and Pat Guevarra of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido). They were candidates for mayor in the 1980 election.

Vicente Macalino, currently the San Fernando officer-in-charge, also indicated he may run after consultations with some KBL members

Earlier, Jose Suarez, provincial chairman of the National Union for Liberation-Laban party, said it will not field any candidate in the elections here. He said, however, that the party will support candidates who will run against Mendoza's candidates.

Political observers said the decision of the provincial leadership has caught many KBL members by surprise, particularly following reports that Mendoza would support Sanchez, not Biliwang. (J. J. Lacuarta)

CSO: 4200/529

NPA ACTIVITIES, GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Davao City, March 27--Seven guerrillas and three civilians were killed and two others wounded in a clash between the Philippine Marines and New People's Army members in upper Tungkalan, Toril, this city, yesterday.

The civilian victims were identified as Celestina Abidejo, 62, her sons Alfredo, 33 and Efren, 24.

The names of the dissidents were not immediately available.

Marcelo Abidejo, Celestina's husband, told reporters that the dissidents had asked that they be allowed to pass the night in their house in Tungkalan. He said he had no choice but to grant the request.

He said that when the dissidents refused to surrender after they had been asked to do so by the Marines, firing ensued between the two groups. The house was riddled with bullets.

Ten persons lay dead and two others were wounded when the firing stopped.

The other dissidents were reported to have escaped, but one was captured.

The police could not give any statement on the Toril encounter.

The bodies of the fatalities were taken to a funeral parlor in Toril. (RC)

Iguig, Cagayan, Mar. 27--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile asked the people to make their choice now between the existing social order and supposedly utopian government foisted by the Communist New People's Army, in a symposium of civil and military authorities at the agricultural college here the other day.

"We are now dealing with an ideology that threatens our stability and opportunities for progress," warned the defense minister.

The Communists and their military arm, the NPA, are trying to win the support of the people through deceit and force, lying and using threats and violence just to demolish the existing order, which they aim to replace with an allegedly utopian government, Enrile said.

The symposium was called jointly by Gov. Faustino Dy as chairman of the region's development council, and Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, commanding general for the Northern command.

Governor Dy and General Felix said the symposium was intended to keep military and civil officials posted on ongoing government projects in the region, and remind them of their roles in promoting security, stability, and development in the region.

Officials who attended the conference were led by Governors Dy, Orlando Dulay of Quirino, L. Almazan of Kalinga-Apayao, and Natalia Dumlao of Nueva Viscaya.

The military representation was headed by Gen. Felix, Brig. Gen. Vicente Custodio and Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, commanders of PC Recoms 2 and 1, respectively, Col. Manuel Ribo, commander of the First Army Brigade, and Col. Jose Lopez, deputy Northcom commander. (ABP)

Marawi City (PNA)--Government officials here today denied published reports that there was a foiled kidnap attempt on track star Lydia de Vega by Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels.

Mayor Sultan Omar Dianalan said that the report was baseless and tended to disrupt peace and order in Marawi and Lanao del Sur province.

Dianalan appealed to Manila-based mediamen to protect the clean name of the city which is hosting the National Universities Athletic Association of the Philippines (UAAP) that closed today.

The story on the alleged attempted kidnapping was based on "sketchy reports" that said a "special commando was captured at the Mindanao State University where the UAAP hostilities were being held."

The report said the kidnap attempt was intended to draw international attention to the MNLF cause.

"It is simply impossible that such an attempt can be carried out without us knowing it before it could be made," said Dianalan. "Our people are loyal to us and they trust our leadership." (PNA)

CSO: 4200/529

PHILIPPINES

MAYOR LAYS MINDANAO TROUBLES TO 'NEW COLONIAL ERA'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] Cagayan de Oro city Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr traced the main cause of the trouble in Mindanao to the emergence of a new colonial era under the aegis of a consortium of foreign interests that appears to be in a global conspiracy to perpetuate the structure of domination and dependence in the country.

Speaking at the Breakfast Conference of the United Methodist Men of the Central United Methodist Church last Saturday, Pimentel said physical and military force are supplanted by massive logistical resources supported by government policy to deprive the people of access to the land of their birth in favor of aliens.

Vast banana, pineapple, coffee, palm oil plantations are owned and controlled by multi-nationals, reducing Filipinos to second class citizens in their own land, the mayor said.

This situation has spawned restiveness and served as fertilizer to the seeds of communism, dissidence, and rebellion, Pimentel said.

The solution to this, Pimentel said, is to restore true justice in the all of society and allow decency to return to government offices so that real and true development out of the sinews of the masses may be eked out of the land of their birth, he added.

CSO: 4200/529

## GEOHERMAL VIABILITY REVIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 24

[Text] The geothermal sector is expected to be the most affected by the review being conducted by the energy ministry following the \$5 per barrel price but approved by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Gabriel Y. Itchon, president of the National Power Corporation (NPC), said geothermal projects such as the submarine cable linking Leyte's geothermal reserves to the Luzon grid will likely be covered by the review in the face of the marginal viability level posed by the reduced oil price.

Itchon, who is also deputy energy minister, said higher financing charges coupled with the reduced oil price will narrow down the viability level of alternative energy projects such as geothermal.

He said the government may defer projects with marginal viability since it has always been the program of the government to cut down on foreign exchange outflow.

Itchon explained that even if the reduced oil price cuts down the country's oil bill, the implementation of alternative energy projects will increase foreign exchange outflow since these projects require foreign financing.

He said acquired foreign financing for these projects will be paid by the government every year through debt-servicing which would offset the reduced oil import bill.

Earlier, energy minister Geronimo Z. Velasco ordered a review of all alternative energy projects as OPEC cuts down its prices to \$29 per barrel. The review did not cover on-going projects. Thus, projects like the nuclear plant, the coal thermal plant in Batangas, and the Agus projects in Mindanao will proceed as earlier planned under the ten-year energy program.

In the geothermal sector, Itchon also said the private sector participation will depend greatly on the return-on-investments (ROI) being worked out by the bureau of energy development.



He said NPC cannot tolerate a higher ROI on the part of private geothermal companies since it would involve higher steam sale. According to him, a higher price of steam would leave NPC charging a corresponding increase to its consumers.

BEU has formulated an 18 per cent ROI but several private firms have some reservations on the government formula.

It was gathered that some private companies have been asking for a higher ROI since the government offer is not competitive. Indonesia, for one, offers a more attractive incentive in the sale of steam. The private firms said the Philippines could lose out to Indonesia should the government fail to work out a practical ROI scheme.

CSO: 4200/529

STUDY OF LOS ACCORD URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 10

[Text] An intensive study of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea should be made before it is submitted to the Batasang Pambansa for ratification.

This was urged by the Philippine delegation to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which produced the voluminous document, providing for a new order in the use of the world's oceans and its resources.

Headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino and co-chaired by Justice Vicente Abad Santos, the delegation submitted a report to President Marcos after signing the convention at Montego Bay, Jamaica. A total of 117 states signed the convention.

The UN convention, finalized after almost 12 years of negotiations by states, has been hailed as "one of the most significant legal instruments of the century," "one of the UN's greatest accomplishments," "the most significant international agreement since the UN Charter," and "a new record in legal history."

Tolentino said the Philippines signed the convention mainly because its principal proposal, the archipelagic principle, was embodied in it. Under this principle, an archipelagic state has become an integrated unit in which the islands, waters, and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity.

Moreover, along with all other coastal states, the Philippines' claim to a 200-mile exclusive economic zone has been recognized.

President Marcos created the Cabinet Committee on the Law of the Sea through Executive Order No 738 on Oct. 3, 1981. Its mission is to assess the overall implications of the convention on the whole range of Philippine interests.

The committee also oversees the formulation of developments plans and management system for the country's exclusive economic zone and the coordination of all negotiations with other countries on issues related to the sea law.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo is committee chairman, with Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena as vice-chairman. Members are Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Justice Minister Ricardo Puno, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, Education Minister Onofre D. Corpuz, Solicitor General Estelito P. Mendoza, Justice Abad Santos, and Tolentino.

CSO: 4200/529

## MANILA ELECTRIC TO REPLACE CAVITE COOPERATIVES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 26

[Text] The cabinet has approved the plan to light up the whole of Cavite province under the franchise of the Manila Electric Company (Meralco) within two years.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the move is aimed at bringing down electricity cost at reasonable level and speed up development of Cavite.

He said that within two years the Cavite province is expected to boost its economy as a result of Meralco's takeover of electric cooperatives.

At present, Cavite is one of the provinces surrounding Metro Manila where electricity is being supplied by cooperatives.

Takeover of First Cavite Electric Cooperative, Inc. by Meralco is reportedly under negotiations including the telecommunications facilities of Communication of Electricity Development Authority (CEDA).

The transfer of power utilities in provinces surrounding Metro Manila to the Meralco franchise area was earlier ordered by President Marcos due to reports of high rates charged by cooperatives to consumers. The order was prompted by requests of local government officials, including electricity consumers.

Meanwhile, Cavite Provincial Governor Juanito Remulla disclosed that to meet additional power demand of residential, commercial and industrial sectors in Cavite, the National Power Corporation (NPC) is installing 50 megavolt ampere substations in Ternate, Rosario, Dasmariñas and Tagaytay City.

Remulla said that the provincial and national governments have exerted joint efforts in providing Cavite with efficient, economical telecommunications.

He said Fitelco has been ceded to PLDT. PLDT stations are operational in Imus, Bacoor, Kawit, Cavite city, Rosario, Noveleta, Dasmariñas, Carmona and Silang, he added.

CSO: 4200/529

## BRIEFS

**DROUGHT POSES POWER CRISES**—On the water crisis in Mindanao, 18 drought-stricken provinces will experience total power blackout by 15 May unless rains fall to improve the water situation in Lake Lanao. This was disclosed by resident manager (Balbino Comaldez) of the Cagayan de Oro Electric Company. He said the National Power Corporation situation report for March and May indicated the impending power crisis. Unless rain falls and improves the situation, the water level in Lake Lanao will be only 098 meters within 46 days, way below the critical level. The low water level would not be enough to maintain the operation of hydroelectric plants depending on the lake as a water source. [Text] [HK240036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Mar 83]

**MARCOS DISCUSSES JAPANESE AGENDA**—President Marcos said yesterday he intends to take up with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone issues related to Japanese security and defense plans and pending bilateral economic matters during the latter's state visit to Manila early in May. The president told newsmen that he likewise intends to take up the pending air agreement between Japan and the Philippines, as well as the country's balance of trade deficit amounting to some \$380 million. The president said he would also take up ways of working out broader investment ties with Japanese firms. The president said Japanese firms have extended enormous amounts of money for big projects in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The president said he would like the Japanese to extend some funds for the country's projects, particularly the (Sandroke) dam project in Pangasinan. [Text] [HK310033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Mar 83]

**MINDANAO FAMILIES FACE HUNGER**—In drought-stricken Mindanao, more than 62,000 families in North Cotabato, South Cotabato and General Santos City are faced with hunger and need immediate assistance. The Mindanao Red Cross said South Cotabato Governor (Carlos Carjelo) has wired the Red Cross for immediate help. (Carlejo) said 41,936 families in 11 badly affected Cotabato towns are in dire lack of food. Among the affected towns are Tulumun, Kabakan, Makilala, Matalum and Libunan. The Red Cross confirmed that [words indistinct] 3,408 families in General Santos City and 16,000 families in other areas of South Cotabato are suffering from lack of food due to the long drought. It said that cable messages had been sent to the league of Red Cross societies in Geneva, asking for assistance. [Text] [HK020028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Apr 83]

**COPPER EXPORT TAX STUDY**--President Marcos has ordered the study of the imposition of export tax on copper concentrates. He issued the order following reports that copper mining firms refused to sign smelting contracts with the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corporation. The president said that the attitude of the mining firms was endangering some projects, and the government may have no choice but to impose an export tax. The refusal of the copper miners to sign smelting contracts with the Philippine refining firm was apparently due to the low charges in the Japanese smelting industry. Sources said the mining firms may want to have their produce smelted in Japan because of the price charges there. A tax on copper exports will discourage the move and divert to the Philippine smelting firm more than 500,000 tons of concentrates from the Japanese market. [Text] [HK020018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Apr 83]

**MORE FILIPINO CLERGY REQUESTED**--President Marcos has enjoined the citizenry to help the church by encouraging the entry of more Filipino elements into the clergy. The president told newsmen that the reason foreign priests far outnumber Filipinos in the clergy was the scanty number of those who graduate from seminaries every year. He said this is the main reason why the church cannot claim to be a nationalist clergy. The president said the government is working for mutual tolerance with the church, which now speaks of reconciliation. He said he hopes that the clergy is sincere when it speaks of reconciliation. [Text] [HK040024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Apr 83]

**EDITOR LINKED TO NPA**--A military official has presented at the Quezon City regional trial court a document linking the editor-publisher of the WE FORUM to the activities of the New People's Army (NPA), particularly in the Bicol-Quezon area. The chief of the presidential security command, Col (Balbino Juego) identified the document as a letter sent by an NPA commander to Jose Burgos Jr. He said it was among the papers seized in the premises of the tabloid's offices on 7 December 1982. Col (Juego) said the letter revealed the link of the WE FORUM to the activities of the NPS and the Communist Party of the Philippines. [Text] [HK060039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Apr 83]

**RATTAN SHORTAGE REDUCES EXPORTS**--Cebu City, Mar. 27 (PNA)--Rattan furniture exports from central Visayas slightly dropped last year against the volume of exports of the commodity in 1981, as the shortage of rattan poles continued to be felt in the industry. Rattan furniture has been the top non-traditional export of the region during the past few years, export officials said. According to port records, a total of more than \$28.1 million worth of rattan furniture weighing a little over nine million kilos were shipped to foreign countries through the port of Debu last year against \$30.7 million worth the previous year. Last year's exportation went down by more than two million dollars and dropped in volume by around two million kilos from the more than 11.5 million kilos exported last year. Rattan furniture manufacturers said the drop may continue this year with shortage of rattan poles gripping the industry. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 25]

JAPANESE GRANT AIDS REFUGEES--For the refugees, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Yoshio Okawa signs the notes on the \$4.4-million Japanese grant to the Philippine Refugee Processing Center's expansion project as Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo looks on. The project is expected to improve the health conditions of some 12,905 Indochinese refugees in Batann. [Text]  
[Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Mar 83 p 5]

CSO: 4200/529



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ASSAULT YOUTH UNIT MEMBERS PRAISED FOR COURAGEOUS ACT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Ha Dinh Thung of Hai Ba Trung Ward Public Security Force:  
"Courage and Integrity of Two Members of Assault Youth Security Unit"]

[Text] Carrying on the program of coordinated action among the four forces, at 0400 hours on 20 January 1983, in spite of the cold weather and rains, Hoang Xuan Thuy and Tran Van Mai of Giap Bat Subward (Hai Ba Trung Ward), members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and of the assault youth security unit, were fulfilling their patrolling and security task.

After they had finished their task, on their way home, they encountered two men hurriedly riding their bicycles, which carried heavy loads; as the men looked suspicious, they stopped them to check their identification papers and asked if they could check the two large packages. The two men admitted the illegal nature of their goods and offered them 381 dong and a Rado watch for letting them go. But they warned the men about their act of bribery, held the money and led them to the subward public security headquarters; and as they were aware of their possible escape, they let the air out of the tires of their bicycles. On the way to the headquarters, however, the men took advantage of the darkness, daringly stabbed the youths with their knives and escaped. By now one of the two men has been caught, and the other one will very likely get caught in the legal net.

The evidences they left behind included 2 bicycles, 34 ball bearings of various kinds, 15 automobile headlights, 8 boxes of injectors, 22 pistons and 2 boxes of automobile repair kits; the means used for the commission of their crime included a knife and a pair of all-purpose pliers for cutting locks. It has been determined that those properties had been stolen from the storehouse of the civilian construction machine unit stationed in Phuong Liet Subward.

The act of courage, integrity, sense of responsibility and determination to catch villains to protect socialist properties and to maintain order on the part

of the two members of the assault youth security unit, Hoang Xuan Thuy and Tran Van Mai, has been the subject of a decision taken by the Hai Ba Trung Ward People's Committee to praise and reward them and at the same time to recommend that the superior echelons reward them with higher awards.

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CSO: 4209/299

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COURT TRIES CASES OF CORRUPTION, ILLEGAL IMPORT

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 8-15 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by P. V. (Reporter): "Defendants in Bribery Cases Punished by the Law"]

[Text] From 28 February to 5 March 1983, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court tried a group of defendants accused of receiving bribes to let many people illegally import goods into Hanoi and being corrupt by getting state properties. The case originated from Construction Corporation No 1. Many readers of TIEN PHONG, which reported on the case in its issues in August 1981, have been waiting for the outcome of this trial.

This was a complicated case, which involved many sectors and individuals. The gang leaders had adopted many meticulous moves. In the court, the defendants admitted that they had accepted bribes and gifts, erased the decisions on workers' recruitment, mixed the real workers with the "ghost" ones, illegally recruited and made illegal household registration for hundreds of people, taken tens of tons of grain from the state and caused serious damages in many aspects.

The court sentenced 2 defendants to 13 years of imprisonment each and 13 others to various degrees of punishment from suspended sentences to less than 10 years of imprisonment. The defendants would have to pay the state for the damages they had caused to the latter and to put into the public fund the amounts of the bribes they had received. The organs involved in this case would have to draw some experience about managerial work in order to prevent in time any failures and to take administrative measures against the irresponsible cadres who had brought about these serious consequences.

The people and youths of Hanoi, particularly the cadres and workers of Construction Corporation No 1, who attended the trial in large numbers, were encouraged as the villains received punishment from the law and will further develop the spirit of collective ownership and fight more vigorously against the negative phenomena.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HANOI POLICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY MATTERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Feb 83 p 2

[ Interview: "Hanoi Must Become A Place Representative of the Nation in the Movement To Maintain Security for the Fatherland" ]

[ Text ]     Editor's note -- Along with Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi has just been awarded the "Leading unit in the emulation for security of the fatherland" traveling banner by the Council of Ministers. On this occasion, a reporter of HANOI MOI has interviewed the director of Hanoi Public Security Service on the achievements and problems to be solved to step up the movement to maintain security for the fatherland in the capital.

QUESTION: In 1982, in the common movement, was there any improvement in any aspects or localities?

ANSWER: Criminal offenses in general decreased by 23 percent, most notably in connection with burglaries and bicycle thefts. The rate of exposure of socialist property thefts also was higher than that of the previous year. While we have not yet overcome the difficulties in the economy, everyday life and society, the above results represent a great effort. Almost all localities made some progress, with Hai Ba Trung Ward, Gia Lam District and Son Tay City being the ones that made the most obvious progress.

Q: Was it due to the mass movement or the fact that the professional capacity of the public security force had been raised?

A: Both reasons did exist. The fact is that the masses were both fighting crimes and taking positive preventive measures, such as educating the unprogressive youths, getting jobs for the unemployed and released criminal prisoners and establishing crime-fighting organizations. As to the public security force, a number of units now fought more effectively.

Q: How about the major crimes? Why did we still have many cases that aroused unfavorable opinion?

A: The number of major crimes was equal to that of 1981, but another aspect was that such social reasons as jealousy and a lack of solidarity, rather than killings to commit robberies, led to the commission of crime.

Q: Then, for the sake of prevention, what do we have to pay attention to?

A: We must take the functions of society and mass organizations as the principal tools to expose crimes and to solve them quickly and effectively. For instance, in these days close to the Tet, because of the requirements of daily life and friction arising from circulation, housing, cooking and shopping, conflicts ranging from quarrels to altercations leading to injuries may easily happen. If the different opinions do not contribute to resolving and settling them in a reasonable and rational manner, criminal offenses will occur.

Q: There are people who say that the public security force has remained too liberal and did not handle the cases very strictly, but others complain that arrests, searches and handling of cases have proved to be beyond the necessary level.

A: Both phenomena did exist and must be actively corrected. The phenomenon of letting things go freely and being indifferent to the signs of offenses was due either to a lack of the sense of responsibility and a fear of difficulties or to personal considerations and indulgence, which rendered the punishment of offenses lighter.

The latter reason is usually due to the fact that the subward public security officers fail to handle any misdemeanors committed by residents in their own subward; since they see them everyday, they are afraid of causing friction. As to arrests and searches -- in other words, the searches in the street -- the fact that some cases were unnecessary is due to a failure to apply the law correctly. Or it may be due to personal indulgence, involving other aspects, by request of the subward administration which wants to arrest certain individuals to lessen its burden, as the public security officers concerned do not correctly judge the offenses involved and deliberately bring these offenders to district headquarters for handling solely on the basis of such local opinions. Or there may be cases of handling in the place of other functional organs like the public health and commercial services.

Q: That has given rise to some opinion advocating punishment by cross-check while handling misdemeanors.

A: There is a time and there are localities where this measure must be carried out. But the main thing to do is how to reorganize order in the street, on sidewalks and in collective workers' quarters so that everybody would abide by the social law through self-understanding, for misdemeanors take place everyday, in every hour, and thus it is impossible to cross-check them all. Any units that are in charge of any localities must be responsible for their own localities.

Q: How does Hanoi carry out the resolution of the Political Bureau on the task the capital has to perform in the movement to maintain security for the fatherland?

A: The starting point is that Hanoi must become a place representative of the nation as a whole in the movement to maintain security, as Pham Hung's directives mention. And the basic measure is to further step up the activities of the four forces.

Q: What is the role of the worker and civil servant force in the movement?

A: Since workers and civil servants are the main force in production and circulation in the capital, they are also the main force of the movement to maintain security. On the other hand, the number of workers and civil servants having violated the socialist properties and public order is considerably large. Consequently, to talk about the activities of the four forces also means to talk about each force alone, with each and every organ, enterprise and store primarily having to protect its own people and properties, which it must not lose.

Q: Is there anything worth mentioning about the attitude of chiefs toward criminal acts of workers and civil servants?

A: Generally speaking, they have clearly seen their responsibility for property management, firm handling of offenders and close cooperation with the public security organs in order to conduct investigations and to arrive at final judgment. That has been a deeply significant progress.

Q: What will the public security sector do to contribute to restoring order in the field of production and circulation?

A: Within its duties the public security sector will protect production to make it go in the right direction and to abide by the law, encourage everyone to create wealth for society on the basis of the law and firmly impose fines and punishment on illegal activities. In the time to come, it will carry out the function of checking business registration as a contribution to market management.



Q: Normally around Tet, since the public security force strengthens itself numerically and increases the working hours, generally speaking fewer crimes occur during this time. But before and after Tet, this achievement is not maintained. This year, is there any improvement in the activities of the public security force in the days before and after Tet to overcome this situation?

A: We are now limiting the need for periodic massive action. We make sure we always have enough people needed in every location and for every job, with a determination to strive to let the people celebrate the Tet joyously, and maintain social order always, including the time preceding and following Tet. Combat orders have been issued, with the focal point being to fight the gangs of hoodlums, robbers, smugglers, counterfeiters and those who are engaged in psychological warfare and take advantage of any failure to carry out their activities. On the other hand, we strengthen the efforts to maintain public order. As I have said, to prevent unexpected criminal offenses, the mass organizations and security groups must expose and properly settle the minor frictions and quarrels. Naturally, no matter whether the acts are involuntary or premeditated, those who make trouble and cause injuries to other people and property damages will definitely be punished so as to maintain long-term social order.

I avail myself of this opportunity, through HANOI MOI, to warmly congratulate the people of the capital for having contributed a lot of energy to the movement and to the banner awarded by the Council of Ministers. And I hope that in the new year their cooperation and assistance will be greater so as to let the public security sector fulfill its task.

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CSO: 4204/209



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### 10,000TH VIETNAMESE LEAVES FOR TRAINING IN GDR

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 8-15 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Thanh Huu: "The 10,000th Person"]

[Text] The month of March this year marks the full 10 years of existence of the agreement by which the GDR provides Vietnamese citizens with vocational training. On this occasion, our 10,000th person has been selected and has left for vocational training in the GDR.

Thus in the past 10 years (1973-1983) the GDR has accepted from Vietnam 10,000 students for training in 60 occupations, such as road building, manufacturing of fake leather, underground works, servicing of computers, optical equipment, etc. Of those 10,000 trainees in the GDR, 1,000 were party members and 7,000 Youth Union members.

By the end of 1982, more than 7,000 students have graduated from the vocational schools; some of them have returned to our country and others have been kept there for higher studies and have been working in the friendly country.

In the course of their learning and working there, 1,514 individuals and 90 collectives have received various forms of commendations and rewards from the GDR ministerial echelons; 239 students have been the subject of disciplinary action.

The agreement on the GDR providing Vietnam with vocational training continues to be stepped up in 1983 and the coming years.

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CSO: 4209/299

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SRV, GDR COOPERATION--On the evening of 15 February, the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic held a news conference in Hanoi to announce a number of points regarding cooperation between the Interflug Airline Company of the GDR and Vietnam Airlines. One active interchange in that cooperation is that Interflug Company trains stewardesses for Vietnam Airlines. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 83 p 4] 9830

CSO: 4209/266

## AGRICULTURE

### LONG AN EXPANDS MANIOC, YAM CROP AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 83 pp 1,4

[Article: "Long An Expands Manioc and Yam Areas in Dong Thap 'uoi Region"]

[Text] VNA--In the winter-spring crop season this year, Long An Province has set out on a plan to plant more than 6,000 hectares of manioc and nearly 500 hectares of winged yams. The province concentrated on expanding the area of these 2 kinds of subsidiary food crops on nearly 6,000 hectares of alkaline soil in Tan Thanh and Moc Hoa Districts and a small part of Vinh Hung District in the Dong Thap Muoi Region.

As of 8 February, Tan Thanh and Moc Hoa Districts and a portion of Vinh Hung District had planted more than 5,300 hectares of manioc and 400 hectares of yams. Villages in the area concentrating on raising these two subsidiary crops, such as Tan Dong, Thuy Dong, Thuan Nghia Hoa, Kien Binh, and Nhon Hoa Lap in Tan Thanh District, Thanh Phuoc, Binh Hoa Dong, Binh Hoa Tay, and Binh Phong Thanh in Moc Hoa District, and Thai Tri and Vinh Tri in Vinh Hung District, planted virtually 90-100 percent of the planned goal. Peasants in these districts emphasized mixing seed plants and seed corms by taking plants and corms from last year and planting them on hillsides, on the banks of ponds, on the edges of paths through paddies, and around farm areas, to produce seeds for the next season, so there were enough seeds to plant the entire manioc and yam planting area on time.

Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, and Vinh Hung Districts emphasized expansion of the manioc and yam-growing area on alkaline soil; due to a lack of appropriate investment, average per-hectare yields have been only 5-6 tons. In 1982, the districts began directing the people to return to the area and plant manioc and yams over a nearly 6,000 hectare area, and they harvested per-hectare yields of 7-9 tons. In 1982, by planting manioc and yams to improve the alkaline soil, Tan Thanh and Moc Hoa Districts had good results raising jute and rice on nearly 2,000 hectares of soil in which these two subsidiary crops had been raised.

Beginning the manioc and yam planting season this year, Moc Hoa and Tan Thanh Districts made capital investments in production solidarity team collectives and peasants in the area raising these two crops: the per-hectare investments consisted of 40-50 liters of fuel to run tractors and 200 kg of phosphate fertilizer for application 2-4 months after planting the manioc and yam crops.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON SITUATION WITH SPRING RICE CROP WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Transplant the Entire Area in the Best Season"]

[Text] Right up to the days just before Tet, the people of the north were still intensively busy working the soil and transplanting the spring crop. In spite of many weather problems, the north transplanted more than 50 percent of the area.

After some extreme cold weather, warm weather gradually came at the end of January. A number of seedlings that had been fertilized recovered. Due to seed-saving initiatives taken by individual families and cooperatives, enough seedlings were available without too much state subsidy. In many localities, the seedling total was considered sufficient to fill the entire area when transplanted.

This year, according to estimate of many people experienced in production in the north, the temperature during the cold days has been lower than in many other years, but it is always cold during the 23rd and 24th solar terms. Up to this moment, then, the weather has been normal. The west wind is therefore expected to come as usual at the beginning of May. During the winter-spring crop season last year, a large area into which rice was transplanted late still returned high yields because the west wind was late. This year, transplanting must be completed punctually during February in order for the rice to head before the warm wind blows so that the rice is not denuded. If the rice is transplanted late, so that it heads in mid-May, a high yield will not be secured, for, as our elders often say, "It turns the whole hamlet sad to see rice head at summer's start."

Under the terms of product contracting with laborers, if there are enough seedlings and weather is normal, cooperatives go out and transplant all the crop in half a month. That is a new factor that insures that all this year's winter-spring rice crop will be transplanted at the optimum time. The most important thing now is therefore to have enough good seedlings to cover the entire crop area.

Seedlings processed in severe cold are usually very strong, firm plants. They are valuable seedlings that will bloom strongly during the life of the rice

plants. Thus, the seedlings must be transplanted when they are small and at the right density to allow the majority of the winter-spring crop to be transplanted from good seedlings at the right stage of development. Nong Nghiep 8 spring rice germinates well, so it is transplanted at a density of 40-45 clusters--if transplanting spring seedlings late, 45-40 clusters--per square meter, each cluster with 4-5 plants. This will insure that there are 300 heads per square meter for a high yield. This does not preclude the possibility that seedlings will be plentiful in some places and scarce in others; in some cooperatives that do not have a seed-production specialization unit, some families may be short of seedlings while others will have plenty. Cooperatives and production units must check each contracting family and make adjustments between those with a surplus and those with a scarcity. Families in trouble because they have few members must receive help from the very start of the season to enable contract quotas to be surpassed. Though the best season for direct sowing has passed, locations where a shortage of seedlings exists can still cover the area immediately after Tet by sowing such short-term late spring rice varieties as 75-10, 75-6, B9C, or IR 1561.

This year, even with important favorable factors, there are some problems with intensive cultivation. The soil was not given very long treatments with decaying green manure, and there was less duckweed than last year. There was not much stable manure. Chemical fertilizer was not applied in the quantities planned. After transplanting, therefore, ways must be found to care for the crops right from the start. With 5th-month rice, fertilizer is applied in a main application and in an additional one for budding. Spring rice generally starts budding after 15 days, so it should be fertilized early so that it buds rapidly and completely and has many productive heads. Continue to stress guidance in high rice-yield areas and simultaneously increase inspection and provide timely help in places still weak to increase uniformity in the fields. From the very beginning, the crops must be watched and actively protected by insect extermination and prevention of all disease, especially rice blast and dry spot disease. When there is little stable manure and little phosphate and lime, and green manure has not been left to decay in the soil, root suffocation disease must be guarded against. From the start, watch closely and take immediate action against all pests, especially the brown planthopper, the stem borer, and the rice stemfly.

The post-Tet period is also the time to plant such subsidiary food crops as spring corn, spring sweet potatoes, manioc, and such short-term industrial crops as beans, peanuts, and jute. Thus cooperatives transplanting spring rice and insuring that the entire dry planting area is used must intelligently allocate their labor and draft power to fulfill contracts and implement the production plan for the entire area.

With Tet over, get out into the fields and resume the fight on the food production front, insure that the entire planting area gets seedlings at the optimum time, and at the same time apply fertilizer on time to boost rice yields and resolutely surpass goals of the 1983 agricultural production plan.

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**NEW POWER LINES**--On the morning of 8 February 1983, the Ministry of Power and the Nghe Tinh Provincial People's Committee held a ribbon-cutting ceremony in Vinh City to inaugurate the Hung Dong 110-kV power station and 220-kV power lines which have connected the Nghe Tinh network with the national network. The project was started in December 1978, a complete-equipment Soviet aid project constructed by the line-construction enterprise and Station No 1 in cooperation with the electric power corporation and Nghe Tinh Construction Corporation No 2. The 163 km line includes 348 construction and installation sites and crosses 38 key points and many mountains, marshes, and ponds. Cadres and workers used many innovative ideas to overcome difficulties; they moved 9,000 tons of supplies, 4,000 tons of pole equipment, and 2,000 tons of transformer station equipment to the construction and installation sites. The people of Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces put in nearly 800,000 man-days with Enterprise No 1 digging 20,000 cubic meters of earth and casting 6,000 cubic meters of concrete in a 90-day emulation drive to introduce electric power to the northern countryside. When erecting poles 105 and 106 on Yen My Lake, the enterprise came up with the innovation of lashing together many bamboo boats for transporting equipment weighing more than 15 tons and for laying cable on the surface of the lake, which shortened the project from the 3 months remaining, to 26 days and helped finish the entire project in time for Nghe An to have electric current to help work on the winter-spring crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 83 p 1] 9830

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## LABOR

### LIFE OF YOUNG WOMEN WORKERS IN SIBERIA DESCRIBED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 9 1-7 Mar 83 p 6

[Article adapted from Novosti: "Here, We Feel Ourselves At Home"]

[Text] Barnaul, an agricultural and cultural center of the Altai region, in the Soviet Union, is known to the entire nation for its glorious labor tradition and its progressive and creative workers.

For over a year, many young Vietnamese workers of both sexes have been living and working there.

A. Nevski, Altai district party committee secretary, said, "Upon learning that the Vietnamese comrades were coming, we tried our level best to welcome and accommodate them, aware that it would not be easy for them to get accustomed to living conditions in Siberia. One of our biggest difficulties lay in linguistic differences. But it has finally been overcome since we speak the same language--the language of friendship.

Now, visiting the chemical fiber enterprise, a major one in the city, where over 300 young Vietnamese women work, one no longer sees the bewilderment of the early days. The first group of women has completed training in production theory, and has begun to work in factory shops; while new arrivals are learning the Russian language and how to understand machinery, equipment and the technique of production safety. There, I paid attention to a young woman from Nghe Tinh Province, who goes by the name of Nguyen Thi Tam. Her dream is to do a good service for her fatherland, and to contribute substantially to building socialist Vietnam. That is why she has strived to study and work with diligence. She has rapidly become famous in the factory. A. Manseva, a progressive worker and recipient of Red Flag Labor Orders and honor emblems, is both a chief and close friend of hers.

Manseva said, "For Tam, things have not all gone well. As for me, I have bent over backward to help her understand the subtleties of the trade. Tam has overfulfilled her plan by 14 percent, and exceeded the number of spinning frames under her control by 40 units.

It is worth noting that Tam's Siberian female friends have never "put on airs"; on the contrary, they were determined to learn from her work experiences, and this pleased Tam very much.



For Tam, yarn spinning is a difficult and important job. Soviet machines are rather complex, requiring that operators have extensive knowledge and be highly skillful. Furthermore, spinning is extremely delicate. Just a detail to illustrate this: Young women must apply a protective coating to their nails every day to prevent them from breaking the very thin threads....

Now, after work Tam rarely stays home as she usually did during the early days. She is interested in many things. Even on winter days, she loves to go out, sightseeing throughout Barnaul. She loves the city, its squares and its streets. She loves to see movies, visit museums and even to ice skate. Many new friends of hers were born in Barnaul. Recently, Tam and her Vietnamese friends actively celebrated Tet along with Soviet friends at the factory. She told the audience, "Here, we feel ourselves at home, although our address--Barnaul, the Soviet Union--has changed.

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## LABOR

### VISIT TO BAC QUANG STATE FORESTS RECOUNTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by My Hanh: "Visiting Female Workers at Bac Quang Zone of Raw Materials for Paper Production"]

[Excerpts] In March, the season for starting and transplanting shrubs, the flourishing forests of "mo," ficus religiosa, and highland pine of the Bac Quang zone of raw materials for paper production in Ha Tuyen take on an eye-pleasing green color amid a murmuring wind. Following the harvesting of accompanying subsidiary food crops and upland rice, endless denuded hill slopes are now covered with shrubs, attesting to the coming industrial wealth. During this key season, going from the Tan Phong lumber camp to those in Vinh Hao, Cau Ham, Ngoi Sao anh Tan Thanh...I invariably met, at all production units and lumber sites, female workers engrossed in the urgent work of transforming the two mountainous districts of Bac Quang and Ham Yen into affluent forestry zones.

The Bac Quang Corporation of Raw Materials for Paper Production has 3,616 female workers (60 percent of the total number of workers and civil servants), including 2,600 assigned to heavy work, such as forestation, industrial exploitation, and roadbuilding. In forestry sites under the corporation's control, they constitute the main labor force in charge of fulfilling plans and leading the emulation movement to "build forests and ensure the supply of forestry products." However, their living conditions are still marred by too many problems, which must be pondered and solved correctly by responsible officials.

#### From Food to Clothing

At Unit 9 of Vinh Hao lumber camp, I noted that housing and eating facilities for female workers were very simple and unkempt looking. Each group, comprising from three to five women was seated around a dinner table, which held a bowl of sauce and a dish of water-boiled turnip cabbage. As I was confused by the extreme frugality of the meal, Phung Thi Lan, a young woman from Cao Lan, and trade union deputy secretary, said as if to explain, "Because of grain and food shortages, no collective messhall could be organized, and we must cook our meals by ourselves." Pointing at a basket of pressed rice breads nearby, she added, "These breads will serve as the mid-shift meal at the forestry site. The nearest market is tens of kilometers away, and this

is discouraging. Our meal consists only of homegrown vegetables; in case of a shortage we fall back on wild bamboo shoots. Our livelihood is something close to self-supply and self-sufficiency. Moreover, living costs in Bac Quang are very high--10 dong a kilo of vegetable, 90 dong a kilo of meat, and 23 dong a kilo of tomato. With an average monthly salary of 200 dong, how can a forestry worker make both ends meet?"

Investigating further, I have learned that throughout 1982 the state forest was supplied only three quota commodities, instead of nine. Often rice sales were months behind schedule. Besides, workers could buy only from 60 to 70 percent of their rice quotas, causing the grain sector to pay them a compensatory subsidy for the unbought quantity, at 6 dong per kilo. During the year, workers could not buy pork, either; they did receive a compensatory subsidy, but the price on which this bonus was based (35 dong per kilo, live weight) was lower than the one in the free market. Likewise, salt deliveries were usually late. Sometimes, goods were available, but the women could not buy them because of delays in salary payments. These delays often lasted 1 to 2 months; for instance, workers had to wait until the beginning of February 1983 to receive their November 1982 salaries. Married women can endure these delays, living from hand to mouth by selling oranges, bananas, chickens and hogs from their private plots and sideline businesses. Unmarried women living in collectives, even the most thrifty ones, can hardly weather the storm, and they must solicit "assistance" from their parents back home, or borrow money from married women on a short-term basis, in order to buy rice, salted fish, vegetables, etc. My conversation with Binh in the office of the unit came to an end as tens of young women from neighboring worksite sheds rushed in. The first woman in the line briskly said, "We have come here to shoot the breeze with the newspaper reporter." A brief interview then took place.

I asked, "It's Sunday. How come you don't wear your best clothes and go out somewhere for fun?"

A woman laughed and jestingly said, "There are no fun places in a forest, and we have no Sunday clothes. Even the protective clothes I am wearing have not been supplied adequately. Just half the quota. And two supply times were skipped."

"How about the supply of cotton-filled underwear and woolen pullovers? Do they keep you warm?"

"They don't. Of 20 women in my unit, only 8 have received winterwear."

"How about wash basins, clogs and sandals and gauze for hygienic tampons?"

"Well, each unit of 17 people uses 1 wash basin; clogs and sandals are relatively adequately supplied; as for hygienic gauze, we have not been able to buy it for the past 3 years, in spite of eligibility. Recently, on the occasion of a meeting on needlework held by the state forest, we sent an official letter to the commercial sector, and as a result female workers were allowed to buy 1 meter of gauze per person."

"How about blankets and mosquito nets?"

"Well, in the beginning the state forest supplied them to new arrivals; but, because of shortages, some of us still have to share blankets with others. We, women, also have to share mosquito nets so that we can cut up the unused ones for tampon making. You see, gauze costs up to 15 dong per meter on the market, and it is very difficult to get it."

This lightening "interview" will certainly induce readers and trade union organizations at the basic level to devote more attention to the plight of female forestry workers.

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## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### HAIPHONG APPLIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TO PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Nhat Hinh]

[Text] In the 1983-85 3-year plan of the Third 5-Year Plan, the City of Haiphong identified as foremost tasks the solution of the food problem for 1.3 million people and the resolution of problems with supplies and materials for industry and goods for export. Haiphong started with agriculture and export goods and worked up from there.

In the agricultural revolution of Haiphong, two basic factors to determine were the appropriate management system--which was contracting--and the use of technical progress in production.

Haiphong is an area of new soil and flood land. In many places, the soil is acid and saline. Ordinary rice varieties cannot be used here. The Haiphong Rice Varieties Center, in coordination with domestic agricultural science and technology agencies, gathered appropriate seed varieties. The Agriculture Science Institute, the Grain and Food Products Institute, and the Genetics Laboratory of the Vietnam Institute of Science brought in many seed varieties with properties of high yields and resistance to acidity and alkalinity, among which were four varieties of the Agricultural Science Institute, one variety of the Grain and Food Products Institute, and varieties recently developed from local varieties (chiem da, chiem bau, cuom, and nhong) of the Genetics Laboratory of the Vietnam Science Institute.

Due to the arrival of the new varieties, Haiphong rice yields surpassed 10 tons per hectare, this had never happened before. In 1981, the per-hectare rice yield was 5.15 tons. In 1982 it was 6.1 tons. Four out of six districts achieved yields of 6 tons or more. Hop Duc Cooperative in Do Son District used new varieties for 85 percent of its crops. In 1981 it achieved 53 quintals per hectare; in 1982 it achieved 63 quintals per hectare. The motivating principles has been, from the beginning, that peasants that have enough to eat and extra food will enthusiastically do their duty to the state. The city was independent as to food for 9 months of the year, while previously it had been passively dependent on state aid. Crossbred hogs increased 58 percent; some districts, such as Tien Lang and Thuy Nguyen, achieved 90 percent (of the planned goal for) these hogs. The expansion of

animal husbandry increased sources of organic fertilizer. Haiphong increased the area of winter crops over the past 2 years by '5-20 percent, and agricultural export products also increased.

Haiphong has a science and technology committee and a seed varieties center. These two science and technology agencies have made many efforts in scientific and technical management and have brought much technical progress to the service of production.

In 1982, Haiphong had nearly 100 scientific research projects, 23 on the city level, 9 of which were international cooperation projects. Many projects were directly beneficial as to production and everyday living. A research project on a chlorine gas pump helped the water plant extract edible salt from alkaline water; 2 tons of salt were extracted, saving hundreds of thousands of dong, and the chlorine gas was used in industry. Projects to develop a pile-driving machine for sand and to develop a moving shaker, researched jointly by the Construction Service and the Polytechnic College, solved a fair number of construction project problems. A Water Conservancy Service project to pound foundations with asphalt piles, researched by the Haiphong Institute of Planning and Statistics, is a technical breakthrough, an innovation effectively used in Haiphong for the first time. The Haiphong Communications Service designed and constructed three high-stress concrete bridges, the An Duong, the Niem, and the Rao, which meet international road and bridge building standards. The construction of Dinh Vu Dike more than a meter deep in the mud bank, in accordance with plans of the Ministry of Communications, saved more than 2 million dong.

The Haiphong Municipal People's Committee states that, thanks to use of technical advances, construction sites and industrial, light industry, handicrafts, and agricultural production agencies have increased consumer goods, export goods, and food and food products and have raised quality, making hundreds of millions of dong in profits for the city.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

**Ngô Thế Căn** [NOONG THEES CAANJ]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; his article on material and fuel saving in his industry appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 82 inside back cover)

**Nguyễn Trần Dũng** [NGUYEENX TRAAFN ZUWOWNG]

Deputy Director of the General Affairs Department, State Sciences and Technology Commission; his article on organizing a science and technology forecasting system in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 82 inside back cover)

**Phạm Hân** [PHAMJ HAAUJ], \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Deputy Commander (Political of the 3d Group, VPA; he was mentioned in passing in an article about training in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Mar 83 p 1)

**Lê Quang Huy** [LEE QUANG HUY]

Deputy Director of the Forecasting Department, State Capital Construction Commission; his article "Forecasting in the Building and Building Materials Branches" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 82 inside back cover)

**Dang Văn Lân** [DAWNGJ VAWN LAAN]

\*Vice Minister of Food; recently he attended a conference in Thanh Hoa Province on 5th month-spring rice collections. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 2)



Võ Triệt Luận [VOX TRIETJ LUAANJ]

\*Deputy Director of Grains Service, Nghia Binh Province; his article "Strive to Complete and Exceed the 1982 Grain Collection Plan" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Oct 82 p 3)

Lý Bá Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

\*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province: recently he attended ceremonies marking achievements of the Grains Service of his province. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 8)

Lê Đức Minh [LEE DUWCS MINH]

\*Head of the Agriculture Department, State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a conference in Thai Binh Province to discuss problems in grain distribution and transfers. (LUONG THUC 25 Apr 82 p 2)

Trịnh Minh [TRINHJ MINH]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; in Mar 82 he attended a conference to discuss grain problems in his province. (LUONG THUC 25 Mar 82 p 2)

Phạm Quang Khuông [PHAMJ QUANG NHUWONGJ]

\*Deputy head of the Grains Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Some Measures for Solving Existing Grain Problems" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 5 Apr 82 p 4)

Hoàng Kim Phần [HOANGF KIM PHANF]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Commission, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article about efforts by his province to achieve grain self-sufficiency. (LUONG THUC 25 Jun 82 p 4)

Trần Vĩnh Phúc [TRAANF VINHX PHUCS]

\*Director of the Grains Service, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Phu Khanh Strives to Meet the Summer-Autumn and 1982 Grain Collection Goal" appeared in the cited source (LUONG THUC 15 Oct 82 p 5)

Tô Bá Quê [TOO BAS QUEES]

\*Head of the Grains Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Strive for a Grains Balance at the Province Level" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 25 Mar 82 p 5)

Đinh Quốc Sĩ [DINH QUOOC SIX]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tu Liem District, Hanoi; his article on 1983 production plans for his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 24 Feb 83 p 3)

[Note: This individual was also previously reported as Dinh Quoc Sy] [DINH QUOOC SYX]

Nguyễn Đình Sở [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he attended ceremonies marking achievements of the Grain Service of his province. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 8)

Nguyễn Đức Sơn [NGUYEENX DUWCS SOWN]

\*Director of the Grains Service, Hai Hung Province; his commendation for leadership from the Ministry of Food was reported in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 4)

Lê Thanh Tâm [LEE THANH TAAM]

\*Ambassador to Syria; on 21 Feb 83 he was received by the Chairman of the Syrian National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 24 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Thái [NGUYEENX QUANG THAIS]

Deputy Director of the Institute of Economic Mathematics, State Planning Commission; his article on science and technology planning appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Dec 82 inside back cover)

Trần Thân [TRAAFN THAANJ]

\*Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a conference in Thai Binh Province to discuss problems in grain distribution and transfers. (LUONG THUC 25 Apr 82 p 2)

Bùi Đình Thoát [BUIF DINHF THOAIJ]

\*Director of the Grain Service, Thai Binh Province; recently he attended a conference in his province on grain collection. (LUONG THUC 25 Jun 82 p 2)

Đo Văn Trác [DOOX VAWN TRACS]

\*Head of the Grains Service, Lai Chau Province; his article "Lai Chau Solves Its Own Grain Problem" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 25 Mar 82 p 3)

Huỳnh Văn Trí [HUYNHF VAWN TRIS]

\*Deputy Director of the Grains Service, Hau Giang Province; his commendation for leadership from the Ministry of Food was reported in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 4)

Đo Quang Trường [DOOX QUANG TRUWOWNGF]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province; recently he attended a meeting to discuss the grain collection accomplishments of his district. (LUONG THUC 25 Jun 82 p 2)

Ngô Quang Tựu [NGOO QUANG TUWUJ]

\*Director of the Grains Service, Dong Thap Province; his commendation for leadership from the Ministry of Food was reported in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 4)

Luông Hồng Văn [LUWOWNG HOONGR VAAN]

\*Director of the Grains Service, Nghia Binh Province; his commendation for leadership from the Ministry of Food was reported in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 4)

Trần Việt [TRAANF VIEETJ]

\*Acting Head of the Purchase Management Department, Ministry of Food; his article "Thoughts on Collecting This Year's 5th Month-Spring Grains" appeared in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 5 Aug 82 p 6)

Nguyễn Văn Vũ [NGUYEENX VAWN VUX]

\*Director of the Grains Service, Tien Giang Province; his commendation for leadership from the Ministry of Food was reported in the cited source. (LUONG THUC 15 Sep 82 p 4)

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April 28, 1983